PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

No. 53,996.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5384	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5384	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	8505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6809
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Robufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DJEMNA	5,686	Hoyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,114	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,113	Bocognani	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	10th " "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	2069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 535
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	14th Jan.	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,300	Thur.	10th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	11th Jan.	11 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,720 tons, on or about 10th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3069	11th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3099	28th Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th *January*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4199	J. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5501	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	7213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	J. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5501	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † F. FERDINAND	6016	C. Matcovich	24th January.
* † CHINA	5099	P. Cragletto	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7586	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	3990	R. Colleloni	2nd May.
† PERSIA	5899	P. Cragletto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,000 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	3990	R. Colledani	28th January.
PERSIA	5899	P. Cragletto	24th February.

For urther particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
COLOMBO MARU	..	J. Nagao	....	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	4th Feb.	15th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

5, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3/64 to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices, Price:—Rs. 2.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Bell (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Penang.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsiling	KOBE
Liaoyang	Hankow	Newchang	Otaru
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Tairen	Bombay
Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15 0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.	
The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15 0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15 0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20 0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25 0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever	25 0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32 0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32 0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever	35 0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever	35 0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35 0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35 0
The Flat superior movement	35 0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37 0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45 8

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Pay a woman a compliment and she will try to collect a few more.

BLOOD IS NOT THE LIFE

But the nutriment, the sustenance of the human working machine which when working produces the unsolved "life." Let the sustaining, warming fluid, be pure, genuine and effective. Take ARNOLD'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA. The great Blood purifier and warmth giving Elixir obtainable. INSIST to have Arnold's.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

No. 16 & 18 MADON SONS & Co., ABDOOL RHEMAN, STREET, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BEFORE ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE

READ THE PROSPECTUS OF THIS COMPANY.

LIFE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, GUARANTEE.
LOW RATES—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
GENERAL MANAGER.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JANUARY, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... .. 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

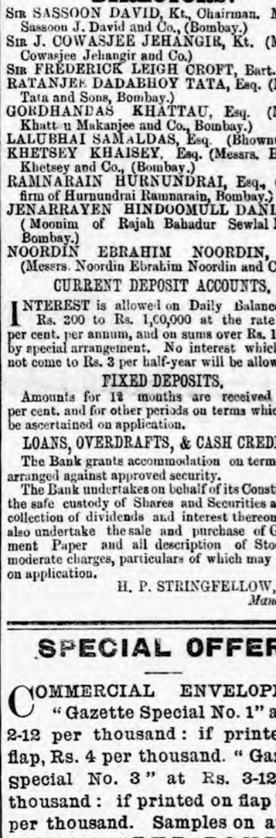
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.



OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Inst Rs. 12-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

INSURANCES.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of Ladies and Gentlemen ATTENDING the BALL will enter Government House by the Upper Gate and after the occupants have alighted, the empty carriages will leave by the Lower Gate and be parked in their respective blocks. These carriages when required will enter by the Upper Gate and on taking up their occupants will depart as expeditiously as possible *via* Lower Gate.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY will HOLD his PRIMARY VISITATION in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1907, at 10-15 A. M. and all the Chaplains and other clergy of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay are hereby cited to appear before the Lord Bishop at the time and place aforesaid.

J. C. G. BOWEN,
Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that in connection with "SOLAR ECLIPSE" on the 14th January, 1907, the Week End Return tickets issued from 11th to 14th instant between BOMBAY and NASIK will be available for completion of Return Journey up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

W. M. LAIDLAW,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 9TH JANUARY, 1907.

SEASONABLE FRUIT.

FINEST LUSCIOUS
SPANISH GRAPES,
As. 12 per lb.
JUST IMPORTED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 295 of 1906.

HALIMABAI, widow of CASSUM JOOSUB,
VERSUS
NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, Mr. M. A PATHERIA, the Receiver appointed herein has, on the 4th January, 1907, sold to BAI HAWABAI, widow of JOOSUB HAJI GEEGA, the business of haberdashery, &c., carried on at Abdul Rehman Street under the name, style and firm of Joosub Haji Geega, including the outstandings due to the said firm and that the said business will, from the said date, be continued by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, under the same style or firm of Joosub Haji Geega and our Client the said Receiver or the estate of Joosub Haji Geega shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS that may be incurred by the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, in connection with the said business or otherwise after the said date. All persons indebted to the said firm of Joosub Haji Geega up to the said date are hereby requested to pay to the said Bai Hawabai, widow of Joosub Haji Geega, the amounts due by them to the late firm.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys,
for Mr. M. A. Patheria the Receiver.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1906.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1907.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.
No. 11 of 1907.

Re KHOJA DAMJIBHAI SOMJI ADAMALLY SOMJI, JUMABHAI DAMJI CASSAMBHAI ADAMALLY, VALIBHAI ADAMALLY and NOOR MAHOMED VALIBHAI, lately carrying on business in partnership at Bombay under the names and styles of DAMJIBHAI VALIBHAI and VALIBHAI CASSAMBHAI, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Khoja Damjibhai, Somji, Adamally Somji, Jumabhai Damji, Casambhai Adamally, Valibhai Adamally and Noor Mahomed Valibhai have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1907.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

BARROWS-HASKELL LECTURES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. CHARLES CUTLER HALL having taken a slight cold is ordered by his physician to POSTPONE the DELIVERY of his LECTURES.

There will be NO LECTURES on WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY.

The course will be resumed on FRIDAY, January 11th, at 6-30 o'clock in WILSON COLLEGE HALL.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
15, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
LIST OF
LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Cavalry in Future Wars. By his Excellency Lt.-General Frederick Von Bernhardi. Commander of the 7th Division of the German Army. Translated by Charles Sydney Goldman, Editor of "The Empire and the Century." With an Introduction by Lt-General Sir John French, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., Demy 8vo.	9 3
I.—The Modern Conditions of War, and their Influence on the Employment and Usefulness of Cavalry. II.—Duties at the Beginning and During the Course of the War. III—Strategical Distribution of the Cavalry. IV—Increased Importance of Dismounted Action. V.—The Tactical Leading in Mounted Combat. VI.—The Tactical Leading of Dismounted Action. VII.—Strategical Employment of Cavalry, VIII.—Patrols—Transmission of Reports—Cyclists.	
Artillery and Explosives. Essays and Lectures Written and Delivered at Various Times, By Sir Andrew Noble, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.	18 6
Woman and the Motor Car. By Mrs Aria Illustrated.	9 3
A descriptive model of Motor Car, opening and showing the mechanism of a modern Motor Car, is included with the book. "An indespensable volume in every motorist's library."—"Review of Reviews." Puck of Pook's Hill. By Rudyard Kipling. With Twenty full-page Illustrations of H. R. Millar	4 8
My Dog. By Macterlinck. Translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos. Illustrated by G. Vernon Stokes	3 1
The First Annexation of the Transvaal. By Dr. W. J. Leyds, LL. D.	18 6
The Civil War in the United States 1861-1865. By W. Birkbeck Wood, M.A., and Major J. E. Edmonds, R. E., with an introduction by Spenser Wilkinson. With Thirteen Maps and Eleven Plans.	10 15
Character, or the Power of Principles. By Frank H. Randall. Author of "Psychology," "Your Mesmeric Forces," etc.	2 3
The Many-Sided Universe. By C. M. E. The writer's object is to show how to see the World and man in the two-fold aspect of Science and Religion. The little book takes account of all that science has to tell and brings it into relation with the Christian scheme of salvation. It is calculated to be eminently useful in the hands of a skilful teacher or of a thoughtful student.	3 1
The History of the Papacy in the XIXth Century. By Frederick Nielson, Bishop of Aarhus, and formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Copenhagen. Translated, with the help of others, by Arthur James Mason, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 2 Vols.	21 0
Race Culture; or, Race Suicide? By R. R. Rentoul, M.D.	6 2
The author states that the work is "a plea for the unborn," and the giving of more attention to the begetting of a healthy race. It is written for medical and non-medical thinkers; and the causes of degeneracy are discussed in twenty-one chapters, while suggestions are made for the prevention of an increase of degeneracy.	
The Shaver's Calendar. Compiled by F. Sidwick.	0 14
"Mr Punch begs to recommend this original calendar. . . . the very successful result of what must have been a labour of love and much laughter."—"Punch."	
The Future in America. A search after Realities. By H. G. Wells. Author of "Anticipations," "Mankind in the Making," etc.	3 0
"This book is one people have long felt Mr. Wells would have to write. . . . The processes of his mind and experience are enthralling."—"Morning Post."	
The Complete Photographer. By R. Child Bayley. Fully Illustrated.	6 0
This work is essential to every person who has a camera.	
My Recollections. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. With Photogravure Frontispiece.	5 4
"The Princess Radziwill's 'Recollections' is one of the most charming and fascinating volumes of the kind ever written in the English language. She has the wit and style of the French, and the romantic imagination of the Slav, all the pages of this book are interesting."—"Review of Reviews."	

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
25 LONDON ARTISTES 25
DIRECT FROM LONDON.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 10TH JAN.

"RAFFLES."

Friday, Jan. 11th.—"The Sign of the Cross."
Saturday, " 12th.—"Our Flat."
Monday, " 14th.—"The Admirable Crichton."
Tuesday, " 15th.—"The Silver King."
Wednesday, " 16th.—"The Duke of Killicrankie."
Thursday, " 17th.—"Charlie's Aunt."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.

GENERAL SKATING :
5-30 and 9-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8.
WEDNESDAY, 9th JANY :
SPECIAL SOCIAL EVENING.
SKATING, 9 to 10-30.
DANCING, 10-30 to 12.

Admission with use of Skates, Two Rupees.

LOOK HERE!!

COMMISSIONER FAKIR SINGH
(BOOTH - TUCKER)
late of the Indian Civil Service and Pioneer of The Salvation Army in India and Ceylon will after ten years' absence visit
BOMBAY
in company with COMMISSIONER DUTINI (Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER), Colonel Jang Singh (Hammond) and other Officers, and conduct
THREE SPECIAL MEETINGS
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL
on SUNDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1907.
Commencing at 8 A.M. 3-30 and 7-30 P.M,

Holiness Meeting 8 a.m.	... Subject	"Nothing but leaves."
Salvation Meeting 3-30 p.m.,...	"	"Broken Bridges."
" " 7-30 p.m....	"	"Weighed in the balances and found wanting."

ADMISSION FREE. ALL ARE WELCOME.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ECZEMA COVERED HEAD AND LIMBS

Could Not Rest Day or Night—Felt Miserable From Itching—Cured Before Using One Complete Set of the Cuticura Remedies—Now Says: "It Ought to Be

A HOUSEHOLD WORD
THE NAME OF CUTICURA"

"I broke out with eczema through getting a severe cold. I was covered on my chest, back and limbs for five weeks. I could not rest day or night. I took one vial of Cuticura Pills and used one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap. I was cured before I had used one set of the Cuticura Remedies. I read about the cures of Cuticura in the papers. I thought what they had done for one they could do for another, but after I had used Cuticura Soap for a day or two I believed it was a priceless remedy for anything, if it was given a trial. In fact, I scarcely believed I was cured in so short a time, and I felt much better and stronger than I did before taking the set of Cuticura Remedies. I shall not forget to recommend them to any one. If any one knew what the Cuticura Remedies can do, there would not be so many doctor's bills to pay, when you can get a cure at a trifling cost. It ought to be a household word, the name of Cuticura. I should like to tell you, before I conclude, the rash made me feel so ill. I itched so and how miserable I was. I used the Soap and Ointment and felt better after the third application. I felt they were doing me good—but to be cured, and not to feel ill! I consider them remarkable remedies, and if only people knew what they can do for them, they all would want to be first to try them. I beg to say I never felt better than I do at present. T. Alfred Watson, Well House, Stocksbridge, nr. Sheffield, Eng., Feb. 19, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE SERIES

Some Shop-soiled Copies offered for Rs. 3 each.

EVOLUTION BY ATROPHY IN BIOLOGY AND Sociology. By Jean Demoor, Jean Massart, and Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Mrs. C. Mitchell.

ICE WORK. Present and Past. By Rev. T. G. Bonney, D. Sc.

A HISTORY OF CRUSTACEA : Recent Malacostraca. By Thomas R. Stebbling. With 19 Plates and 32 Figures in Text.

MAN AND THE GLACIAL PERIOD. By G. F. Wright, D. D. With 111 Illustrations and Maps.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS AND COLOUR-PERCEPTION. By F. W. Edridged-Green. With three coloured Plates.

THE ORIGIN OF FLORAL STRUCTURES. Through insect and other Agencies. By Prof. G. Henslow.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION of Animals. By Prof. A. Helprin.

THE MAMALIA in their Relation to Primeval Times. By Oscar Schmidt. With 51 Woodcuts.

PHYSICAL EXPRESSIONS, its Modes and Principles. By Francis Warner, with 50 illustrations.

JELLY FISH STAR FISH AND SEA URCHINS. Being a Research on Primative nervous systems. By G. J. Romanes.

ELEMENTARY METEOROLOGY. By Robert H. Scott. With 11 Plates and 40 Figures in text.

THE CONCEPTS AND THEORIES OF MODERN Physics. By J. B. Stallo.

THE SUN. By C. A. Young. With Numerous Illustrations.

THE BRAIN AND ITS FUNCTIONS. By J. Luys. with numerous Illustrations.

VOLCANOES. By John W. Judd. With 96 Illustrations.

SIGHT. By Joseph Le Conte. With 132 Illustrations.

THE NATURAL CONDITIONS of Existency as they direct Animal Life. By Karle Semper, with 2 Maps and 136 woodcuts.

A HISTORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE STEAM Engine. By Prof. R. H. Thurston. With Numerous Illustrations.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT. With a general Account of Physical Optics. By Dr. Eugene Lemmel. With 188 Illustrations, and Table of Spectra.

THE ORIGIN OF PLANT STRUCTURES. By the Rev. George Henslow.

THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY. By Herbert Spencer.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE. By George J. Romanes.

MYTH AND SCIENCE. An Essay. By Tito Vignoli.

SUICIDE. An Essay on Comparative Moral Statistics. By Professor H. Morselli.

GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY OF MUSCLES AND Nerves. By Prof. J. Rosenthal. With 75 Illustrations.

THE ATOMIC THEORY. By Prof. A Wurtz.

THE HUMAN SPECIES. By Prof. A. De. Quarterages.

ANIMAL PARASITES AND MESSMATIS. By Monsieur Van Beneden. With 83 Illustrations.

MONEY AND THE MECHANISM OF EXCHANGE. By W. Stanley Jovans.

THE CHEMISTRY OF LIGHT AND PHOTOgraphy. By Dr. H. Vogel. With 100 Illustrations.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT, between Religion and Science. By J. W. Draper.

ANIMAL MECHANISM. By Prof. E. J. Marey. With 117 Illustrations.

FOODS. By Edward Smith. With 156 Illustrations.

FORMS OF WATER. In Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers. By T. Tyndall. With Twenty-five Illustrations.

ON BUDS AND STIPULES. By the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P. With four Coloured Plates and Three Hundred and Forty Figures in the Text.

VARIATIONS IN ANIMALS AND PLANTS. By H. M. Vernon, M. A. M. D.

A CONTRIBUTION to Our Knowledge of Seedlings By Rt. Hon. Sir. John Lubbock Bart.

THE PRIMITIVE FAMILY in its Origin and Development. By C. N. Starcke.

HAND-BOOK OF GREEK AND LATIN PALEOGRAPHY. By Sir. E. Maunde Thompson. With Tables of Alphabets and Facsimiles.

SOCIALISM : New and Old. By William Graham.

INTRODUCTION TO FRESH WATER ALGAE. With an Enumeration of all The British Species. By M. C. Cooke. With 13 Plates, illustrating all THE Genera.

THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF PLANTS. By Sir J. William Dawson, with 80 illustrations.

MANUAL OF BRITISH DISCOMYCETES. By William Phillips. With Illustrations.

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE. By H. Macaulay Posnett.

ANTHROPOID APES. By Robert Hartmann. With 60 Illustrations.

THE ORIGIN OF CULTIVATED PLANTS. By B. A. De Condolli,

THE ORGANS OF SPEECH. By George Hermann von Meyer. With 47 Illustrations.

THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS. By Prof. Sheldon Amos.

MAN BEFORE METALS. By N. Joly. With 148 Illustrations.

THE THEORY OF SOUND IN ITS RELATION TO Music. By Prof. P. Blaserna.

THE FIVE SENSES OF MAN. By Julius Bernstem.

THE LIFE AND GROWTH OF LANGUAGE. By W. D. Whitney.

FUNGI. Their Nature, Influences. Uses, &c. By M. C. Cooke. With Illustrations.

THE DOCTRINE OF DESCENT AND DARVINISM. By Pro. Oscar Schmidt. With 26 Illustrations.

ANIMAL LOCOMOTION. Or Walking. Swinging and Flying. By J. B. Pettigrew, with 130 Illustrations

MIND AND BODY. By Alexander Bain, With 4 Illustrations.

PHYSICS AND POLITICS. By Walter Bagehot.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. By Alfred Binet, and Charles Fere.

ANTS, BEES AND WASPS. By Lord Avebury.

THE DISPERSAL OF SHELLS. An inquary into the means of dispersal possessed by Freshwater and Land Mollusca. By Harry W. Kew, F. Z. S.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having been for many years large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. attend to the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

There is a Royal Road to Success in Pastry-making and Cake-making; It is in using

Brown & Polson's
raising powder
'Paisley Flour'
(Trade Mark)
—one part to six or eight parts of ordinary flour, and omit other raising agents. "The work is easier and the success certain."

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW HRA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIRNBAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET—At Hornby Row Next to English Hotel, the WHOLE BUILDING for OFFICES and RESIDENCE. Apply sharp C. M. BHESANIA, No. 117, Hornby Road, Fort.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED PARSI GRADUATES as APPRENTICES for Tata's Mills in Coorla, Nagpur and Ahmedabad. Salary for B. A.'s and B. Sc.'s Rs. 50 per month rising to Rs. 125 in 5 years, for L. C. E.'s Rs. 75 per month rising to Rs. 150 in 5 years. Apply in writing to N. B. S. care of Tata and Sons, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Salary as per qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Mr. MANGALDAS GIRDHARDASS PAREKH, Ahmedabad.

WANTED—A PERSIAN, who will TEACH the Persian Language. Reply, stating terms and qualification, to LIEUTENANT J. S. CROSTHWAITE, North Waziristan Militia, Miranshah, North-West Frontier Province.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is OPEN for European's only. Occupies the highest and central position commands excellent views (including Bombay Harbour) Terms Moderate.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

MUSIC.—EXCELLENT GUARANTEED TUITION in PIANO to beginners and Amateurs. Rates moderate. Apply No. 1551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sw at full tones as natural as life. leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Buildings.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TRI-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Buildings, BOMBAY.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Couch Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and variel Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandal-wood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commissiou Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. MANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Meadows Street

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Rs. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, nflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8025. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, contaiing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Re. 10. Single Copy Annas 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvi Road.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rossshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 3/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Reduced	93 1/2	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1/2	=	— 3/8
2½ per cent. Indian Reduced			
Rupee Paper	66 1/2	=	uncharged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 1/16	=	— 1/4
2 months' hence	32 3/16	=	— 3/16
Spot in New York	29 5/8	=	— 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·21 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·48 3/4	=	— 1
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	per ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	do. =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	do. =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/16	do. =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/16	do. =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1/4	per ct. =	—
7 day market loans	3 3/4	per ct. =	—

Extra Council Bills allotments, Tenders on Monday Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s 4 21/64

WHEAT—Quiet but steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat 47 3-4 @ 1-2 Feb.-Mar. sellers firm

Yellow Cawnpore 46 1/2 @ 1/2 April-May sellers firm

Brown 43 3-4 @ 1-4 A.-M. sellers firm

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 43 1/4—1-4 Jan.-Feb. sellers quiet

COPPER—

Quiet in New York 17 3/8

LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed			quiet
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			firm
Total Sales			12,000
Spot			5,000
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			10,3.8
Sold on speculation and for Export			2,000
Imports			43,000
Futures closed			firm
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		Mar.-Apr.
5·62	5·60		5·58
Apr.-May	May-June.		June-July
5·56	5·57		5·57
—1	—1		—1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		Sept.-Oct.
5·51	5·49		5·44
—2	—2		—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports 64,000
Do. last year 21,000
Imports to Great Britain 27,000
Do. do. Continent 21,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·85	
Futures, month of March	9·83 @ 3	
Do. month of July	9·89 @ 4	Holiday
Tone at close		

Declined early owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 9/16 @ 7/16	
Futures, month of March		
Do. month of July		Holiday
Tone at close		

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th January.

Cotton	24,182	bales.
Wheat	6,756	ovts.
Linseed	1,719	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,631	do
Gingelly seed	34,230	do
Poppy seed	299	do
Groundnuts	3,296	do
Castorseed	1,968	do
Rice	7,822	do
Myrabolams	8,465	do
Cottonseed	22,174	do
Mowraseed	9	do
Gram	1,212	do
Jowar	2,920	do
Maize	nil	do

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Light rain is reported in the Punjab, United Provinces and in ports of Berars and Khandeish. This will greatly improve the prospects of the Rabi crop, and oilseeds markets are easier in consequence.

The local cotton market is quiet but steady. There is not much enquiry for forward delivery, but for ready and January contracts there is more business passing. Quotations are again about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower.

Rupee paper has declined under the influence of bear pressure and the firmer tone of the money market. Shares are steady as under :—

Petits	Rs. 3,490	Feb.
Davids	446 1/4	"
Bank of Bombay	1,400	
Tapty-Valley Railway	485	
Port Canning Co.	430	
Treacher and Co.	510	

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1/2
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 21/32
French Francs 3 m/s D A	172 1/2
Marcks 3 do. do.	141 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	163
Shanghai 30 do. do.	223 1/2
Japan 30 do. do.	148 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash	96·0
1st Settlement 31st January	96·4

MONEY MARKET.—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct,	6 per cent,
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec,	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec,	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec,	8 do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready	Rs.	7-0-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs.	7-3-0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.		
Brown Cawnpore.—Ready	Rs.	8-0-0
Do. Delhi Forward	Rs.	7-3-0
Poppyseed.—Tone. steady.		
Ready	Rs.	10-2-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	8-6-0
Castorseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	Rs.	47-0-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs.	36-0-0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.		
Howree Khandeish	Rs.	49-0-0
15 per cent. Mixed	Rs.	47-8-0
25 " "	Rs.	46-8-0
50 " "	Rs.	45-8-0
Black Kutnee	Rs.	41-0-0
Wheat.—Tone dull.		
White Delhi, April-May	Rs.	4-8-6.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Good.		Delivery.
Bengal, M. G. (Ry. terms) and	182	174	..	Ready.
Do. Punjab M G	182	172	..	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	206	200	...	Ready.
Do do	206	200	...	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	193	187	..	Ready.
Do do	193	187	..	Jan. 25.
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple				
Karanja (M-G) do	206	200	...	Ready.
Ankla (M-G) do	206	200	...	Jan. 25
Tootnal (M. G.)	224	218	..	Ready.
Do do	224	218	...	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	226	220	..	Ready.
Do do	226	220	..	Jan. 25
Broach (M.G.)	238	...	210	Mar. 25
Muntis (M. G.)	183	179	..	Ready.
Do do	183	179	..	Jan 25.
Bengal, B.G.	178	167	..	Ready.
Do do	178	166	...	Jan. 25
Dhamangaum and Feolgaum M-G.	218	212	..	Ready.
Do do	217	211	..	Jan. 25.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	44,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·63	5·61	5·59
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·58	5·58	5·58
plus 1	plus 2	plus 1
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·56	5·50	5·45
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

At a meeting of Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 270 per whole share and Rs. 67-8 per quarter share for the year ending 31st May last, the dividend being at the same rate as in the previous year.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 9th.

Freights.—The market has been without much life and there has been a limited enquiry only, as the engagements reported will show. We close with a very quiet feeling and a weaker tendency. News of rain in the Ludhiana and the Amritsar Districts, and of clouded skies in other parts of the Punjab, has been received. Signs of the needed rain seem favourable and should the fall be well spread the new crops of wheat and seeds will be assured.

Engagements.—The Ellerman line London, February, 1500 tons at 16s -6d ; the Wilson line Hull steamship "Hindoo" 1900 tons at 16s. seeds, and 16s. 6d wheat ; Chagandass Hull March, 350 tons at 10 s.

Charters—None reported.

LADY VIOLET GREVILLE has a story in the "Graphic" of a lady who had a little Japanese charm given her. Every time she wore it some misshance happened, and she generally fell ill. Her son at last took the jewel to the keeper of the Japanese curies in the Paris Museum, and requested to be informed what the charm represented. "This," said the expert at once, "is the emblem of sickness." The lady never wore it again.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH, strictly, in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE COSTA—Mrs. Rose Mary, relict of the late Joseph Anthony de Costa, Book-keeper of Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co. Funeral leaves the residence of Mr. A. Barretto at 8.30 a.m. (S.T.) To-day.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MAWHOOD—January 1, at Rutledge, Clarkhouse Road, Sheffield, the wife of J. T. Mawhood, Chittagong, of a son.

SMYTH—Jan. 3, at Exmouth, the wife of C. Pringle Smyth, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BARNETT—January 3, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Barnett 60th Rifles of a daughter.

SWANZY—January 6, at Cawapore, to Captain and Mrs. H. R. Swanzy, a daughter.

SIMPSON—Dec. 30, at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, the wife of James Simpson, Educational Superintendent of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOHERTY—COLQUHOUN—Jan. 6, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. L. H. Lequil, Harry James Doherty, Assistant S. N. Co.) to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Jn. Colquhoun.

GWYTHER—HODGSON—January 5, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon Luckman Bertram Granville Gwyther, Asst. Engr. P. W. D., to Eleanor Charlotte Hodgson.

GRANT—POULTON—December 21, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. F. W. Hayrock, Donald Sutherland Grant, of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, to Mabel Elizabeth McLaren, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Poulton and second daughter of the late Mr. Charles McLaren, Band-Master of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

THOMSON—LYON—January 4, at St. John's, Partickgate, Cudd, by the Rev Harry Menzies, David Thomson, Mining Manager, North Western Railway, son of David Thomson, Esquire, Edinburgh, and late of Craigderran, Fifeshire, to Esther Muriel Lyon, youngest daughter of the late Henry Lyon, Esquire, C. E. and Mrs. Eacott.

DEATHS.

BRYANT—January 3, at Tindivanam, South Arcot, Richard Forbes, infant son of John Forbes and Mary Ada Bryant, aged 2 months.

DAVIS—January 4, at Benares, Margaret Florence Brocklesby the beloved younger daughter of the Rev and Mrs. F. Brocklesby Davis, aged 12 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 18m. ; High water 6-53m., 8-38s. Low water, 1-0m, 1-42s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Public Meeting in the Town Hall, *re* a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Tyebjee, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company.

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunne presided at a meeting of the City Improvement Trustees yesterday, when among other matters, the Board resumed consideration of the report of the committee, appointed by resolution of the 2nd October 1906, to consider plans of the New Novelty Theatre, dated 10th ult. By a majority of votes, the plans were approved subject to certain conditions.

A KEENLY FELT WANT.—On Friday the 4th instant, Mr. A. R. Pethe, B.A., Mamlatdar and Vice-President, Taluka Local Board of Salsette, Thana District, paid a visit to Gorai at the instance of the Collector of that District and in consultation with the energetic and patriotic Vicar of the Sacred Heart, Culvem, the Rev. Marshall Baptista, inspected the route for the proposed extension of the Gorai Road right into the village of Gorai, the need of which is so keenly felt.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—The whole of the front wall of the cotton godown which was recently burnt in Dongri Street collapsed suddenly last night blocking the street. One Gainoo Mahadoo, (25), who was weeping on the otta of the adjacent godown, was slightly injured by a price of wood falling on him. The Municipality had the road cleared.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day (the 10th instant.) Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion *viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. Itala, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 12th January 1907. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 13th January 1907.

SPRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Guard of Honour
Three Dances	Henry the VIII No 1 Marris
	Dance No 2 Shepherd's Dance.
	Dance No 3 Torch Dance
Selection	Il Travatore
Valse	Tanz Gesster
Selection	The Orchid
Cake Walk	Mumblin Moss
	Red Raps
	Ed German
	Verdi
	Vallstelt
	Monckton
	Thurban

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—At a weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, with Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla in the chair, sanction was given to a grant of Rs. 41,000 to meet the cost of purchase of a petrol motor engine and a petrol motor tender and escape for the local Fire-Brigade Department, from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, Limited. The Commissioner's letter on the subject has already been published—Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, intimated, that he had decided to go to Europe on six months' leave as he was not having good health of late.

THE THEATRE.

"Leah Kleshna."

THE close of the performance last evening was at so late an hour that any detailed criticism is impossible. The play is one of the most powerful, which has been put upon the stage in recent years. Leah Kleshna is the daughter of Kleshna the well-known thief, and not only his daughter but his accomplice. The story deals with robbery of the family jewels of M. Paul Sylvaine. As it must happen the victim is the girl's hero and when caught in the act of rifling the safe she readily yields to his pleading that she shall turn to a new life. How she keeps her promise, defying the threats of her father forms the remaining scenes until in the end a happy ending is reached, the only weak part of the play. Miss Hamer played Leah with a power which was surprising even to those who have witnessed her versatility. Mr. King, as Paul Sylvaine, was in a part which suited him excellently and Mr. Pease appeared for the first time, as Kleshna in a part worth acting. At times he was perhaps a little too emphatic but he followed the lines of the creator of the part very closely and made it an entire success. The other characters were of little moment with the exception of Schram, another thief very well played by Mr. Bowu.

One thing must not be omitted. The artistes were all very much more audible and it is a pity that so small an audience rewarded their efforts. One other suggestion we would make and that is that the waits between the acts should be curtailed by at least half.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI

A MEETING of the representatives of the different communities of Bombay was held last evening at the rooms or the Ripon Club, Apollo Bander, to make arrangements to give Mr. Dadabai Naoroji a public entertainment before his departure for England. Mr. K. R. Cama was called to the chair.

Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed that a suitable farewell entertainment be given to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji before his departure for England.

Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia. seconded by Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, it was resolved to appoint a committee to carry out the necessary arrangements and to collect subscriptions for the objects in view, the maximum amount being fixed at Rs. 50, and the minimum at Rs. 5. Messrs. Nowrtum M. Goculdas, Mahomed Ali Jinna, J. B. Petit, D. B. Lam, S. N. Gandar and Ratilal Mazmudar were appointed secretaries.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED AHMED LADAK.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Trebjee Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., on behalf of a creditor named Allarakhia, opposed the application.

Mr. Jardine stated that no copy of the affidavit opposing creditor had been served on the insolvent.

Mr. Inverarity called a clerk of Messrs. Payne and Co., and the opposing creditor, to show that a copy of the affidavit was served on the insolvent on the preceding evening.

Mr. Jardine called and examined the insolvent and Mr. Nanalal, a clerk of Messrs. Trebjee Dayabhoy and Co., to show that the insolvent was in the office of his solicitors on Tuesday evening till a quarter to 5 o'clock.

Mr. Inverarity said that the conduct of the insolvent was fraudulent. He purchased goods worth Rs. 600 from the creditors, and goods worth Rs. 1,800 from other creditors, and on the same day his business was closed.

Mr. Jardine submitted there was nothing fraudulent in the conduct of the insolvent. He had not made away with the goods he had purchased. They were lying in the shop which the mortgagee in possession had closed.

His lordship said he was satisfied that the insolvent had been saved with the affidavit, but the service was effected late in the evening, and the insolvent ought to be given some time to give an explanation of the very serious charges laid against him. His lordship adjourned the hearing of the matter for a week with interim protection.

RE KALLIANJEE MADHOWJEE

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted three months' extension of his interim order.

RE SHIVOWANDAS MANAKDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Inverarity, in opposing the application for a creditor, said that his client had consigned cotton for sale, which the insolvent pledged with Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit, and had pocketed the advances.

Mr. Ghamat, for another creditor, supported Mr. Inverarity, and said that the insolvent's conduct in raising the attachment was most fraudulent, and he was not entitled to any indulgence from the court.

Mr. Minker said that the insolvent's firm consisted of four persons. The other partners were quarrelling and as the firm was in pecuniary difficulties, the present insolvents had come forward to show to the court the real state of things. Mr. Marker said that the opposition had been put up by the other partners of the firm.

His lordship, after hearing arguments, granted one month's extension of the interim order to the insolvent.

RE UTAMCHAND BALCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that his client had entrusted insolvent with five shares of the Crescent Mills, which the insolvent sold and pocketed the proceeds. His lordship refused the interim order.

RE CHAGUN MANSUKH.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for a creditor, said that the insolvent's matter had been fixed for hearing that day, but he was sorry to find that the case was down on the board. Mr. Wadia said there were 52 creditors, all of whom were Ahmedabad creditors, and his witnesses has come down from that city.

Mr. Howard, Clerk of the Court, informed his lordship that the hearing of the matter was not fixed for that day.

His lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the 16th February next.

THE DADABHOY JIVANJI CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Andasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Manuel Francis Fernandes ; Valli Nura Mapsia ; Hormusjee Cursetjee Kapadia ; Nara Hari Babaram ; Pandurang Saba Muhatri ; Yessu Luxmon Jadav ; Bhagu Genu ; Ismalbhoy Valjee Khoja ; Balvantrao Sadashiv Katvi ; Christopher Paul Fritchley ; Manuel Merion D'Souza ; Balajee Vithal Parabi ; Joseph Leither ; and Cyril Harcourt Wharton.

WAKF PROPERTY.

THEIR Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of in second appeal a suit instituted by one Fakir Daudsha Muhamadsha and another, as appellants, against the respondents one Pathan Jafarkhan Jatbarkhan and another in connection with a property which they allege to be wakf. Mr. Ganpat Sadasiv Rao appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. H. C. Koyaji. In this case the appellants (defendants) ask that a scheme of management may be settled for the property which they allege to be wakf and which is described in the plaint and which was claimed by the appellant respondents as proprietors. The court of the first instance frames two issues. The first of these had reference to the exclusive proprietory right set up and the second one was whether the defendants are mere Mujawars and whether they are liable to be ousted from the possession and enjoyment of the property. It is not now denied that the defendants' claim as proprietors are unsustainable and no exception is taken as to their removal from the position as sole trustees. But it is contended for the defendants who appeal, that apart from his right to possession and management as trustee or manager, he has a hereditary right of the nature of service tenure to the management and possession of certain part of the property as remuneration for the services he performs on the authority of cases that have been cited, specially Manohar Ganesh Tambekar "versus" Lakhmiram Govindram, I. h. R. 12, Bombay 247 confirmed in Chotalal "versus" Manohar Ganesh Tambekar, I L R 24 Bombay 50 and the most recent cases in Bombay L. R. VIII. page 265. Their Lordships think that it is essential to ascertain on what conditions or terms the defendants are entitled to the enjoyment of the trust property in their possession, apart from the possession from which they have now been removed as sole trustees. And before directing their removal from possession and enjoyment altogether, it must be ascertained whether they have rights apart from those of a trustee. Their Lordships therefore think to send the case back to the Lower Court, to determine whether in accordance with the conditions attaching to the trust, Defendants had a hereditary interest or tenure. This should be determined before the scheme is settled and the scheme, when settled, should form a part of the decree instead of being left for consideration in execution.

Their Lordships therefore reversed the decree of the Lower court and the case sent back for determination, with regard to the above issue and for the scheme of settlement generally which must be incorporated as part of the decree.

APPEAL IN A SEDITION CASE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, in the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Indrajit, appearing with Mr. Trioumlal R. Desai applied for the remission of an order made by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in October last, in the case for sedition instituted by Government, against Chhaganlal Lalubhoy Thanawala, Editor of a Gujerati publication, known as the "Hindi Swarajia," for publishing certain seditious writings, in prose and verse. The charges were laid under Sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code, treating of the dissemination of sedition. The grounds for the application, among others, were : The writings in question referred only to historical matters, and aimed at acquainting the Indian public with their past history, exhorting them not to be carried away by everything Western ; asking the people to follow the example of the ancient heroes of India. Council contended that the case was covered by I. L. R. XVIII. Bom. 758, known as the case of Kahuji Dharamsi. Therefore, the Magistrate had erred in ordering the accused to enter into a bond for keeping the peace and so forth ; in not calling an expert in the Gujerati dialect ; and in basing his conclusion upon wisted meanings of particular words only. Their Lordships hold that those were questions of fact, which the Magisterial Court was competent to decide ; there was no important question of law in the case. Therefore, they refused to interfere with the case in their Revisional jurisdiction.

POLICE COURTS.

CASH-MEMO OF THE TAJ RESTAURANT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones, charged F. S. C. De Souza, a Goan, and Pherozeshah Framji Dubash, a Parsee, barman and cashier respectively, at the Taj Mahal Restaurant with criminal breach of trust and abetment thereof in respect of Rs. 1-2-0. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Bamanshah J. Bilimoria, Assistant Secretary, Indian Hotels Company, to prosecute, while Mr. Sorabshah Kapadia, pleader, defended the second accused, while the first accused D'Souza conducted his defence in person. It appeared from the evidence that on the 5th instant, the Accountant of the Taj Mahal Restaurant complained to Mr. Bilimoria that the accused had altered a cash memo to defraud the Restaurant. On making inquiries, it was ascertained that two European gentlemen had been at the Restaurant on the 5th instant and had ordered 2 Italian vermouths and 1 soda. A memo was presented by the first accused, but as there were some alterations made on the memo, which originally bore the date, 20-12-06, a complaint was made. The accused then stated to the complainant that between them they had arranged to alter an old cash memo and divide the money so obtained. The second accused admitted the truth of the complaint and said he did it at the instigation of the first accused. The first accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Kapadia pleaded for leniency looking to the age of the boy, who was not out of his teens yet. Mr. Velinkar for the complaint said that the object of the prosecution was to set an example among the employes, and if the Court could see its way to be lenient, he might do so. The Magistrate convicted both the accused on the evidence before the Court, and sentenced the first accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to 15 day's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

At the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of Rajah Sir S. Ramaswamy Mooddliar applied for the return of a sum of Rs. 30,100 in Government promissory notes deposited by his client as security as Dubash to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

Mr. Read, the Official Assignee, said that he must object to this application at the outset, for it was a matter to be decided by an action and not by a motion before the Court. It was not the practice of the Court to hear questions of this character in a motion. The procedure generally adopted was to try a contested action. The Court half in many instances referred parties to the right of action against the Official Assignee. Even if His Lordship were prepared to hear the motion he was not prepared to go on with it.

His Lordship enquired whether there were any precedents on the point.

Mr. Read replied that there were. Even the learned Counsel on the other side would agree with him that a matter of this sort was not usually decided by the Court upon notice.

Mr. Chamier replied that he did not quite agree to that, since there were many applications before the Insolvent Commissioner which were decided under the Act. The matter was so very simple that His Lordship would have no difficulty in deciding it at once.

Subramania Iyer, J.—What was the security deposited for ?

Mr. Chamier : For the performance of his duties as Dubash.

Subramania J. :—Then the question will depend upon the fact whether there are any claims on the part of the insolvent against the Dubash and whether any adjustment is to be made.

Mr. Chamier replied that at the present time there was nothing due by the Dubash, except a sum of Rs. 9,355. For that sum the Dubash was prepared to give security.

His Lordship held that the questions which arose in the matter were sufficient to make an order directing the applicant to recover the amount by a regular action. On the one hand there were transactions between the firm and the Dubash and on the other between the Dubash and the firm. It was not a case in which the security was deposited for safe custody. In these circumstances, the best course was to settle the matter by a suit.

ANOTHER MOTION.

Mr. C. F. Napier, instructed by Messrs. Orr, David and Brightwell, on behalf of the Insolvents, made an application for permission to serve notices on the creditors by means of advertisement in the newspapers and that the cost of such notice be paid by the Official Assignee. He said that the schedule of the Insolvents was filed on Saturday last and under the Act notice had to be given to all the creditors. The notice must contain the date of the first meeting of creditors, which was a matter which must be fixed by the Official Assignee, as also the date of the hearing of the application of the Insolvents for personal discharge. The number of creditors was 6,855 and according to a calculation worked out by him, the total cost of service of notices would amount to Rs. 5,143, which was an enormous sum to be paid. He had an alternative suggestion also, which was for service by post cards. Here again there was a further difficulty, since there were a large number of creditors who might have changed their residences, and it would, therefore, take an interminable time to effect the service. Therefore, the easiest course would be for His Lordship to permit him to give notice to all the creditors by means of advertisement.

His Lordship observed that there ought not to be any valid objection to service being effected by means of post cards, since the cost would be only Rs. 107.

Mr. Napier replied that service by post card would, no doubt, be cheaper, but there would then be the question of the clerks' fees and the Sheriff's fees.

His Lordship remarked that the service by post card was not provided for by the rules. Therefore no fee need be paid. The best course would be for the Solicitors to the insolvents to send postcards with reply-cards attached, which would cost Rs. 214, and to have all the replies filed within a fixed time. His Lordship further directed that notice be also given by means of advertisements in the following papers :—The *Madras Mail*, the *Madras Times*, the *Hindu*, the *Swades Amitram*, the *Andra Prabasika* the *Kerala Patrika*, the *Subtenian*, the *Pioneer* and the *Bombay Gazette*. The advertisements will appear once a week in three issues.

The question was then argued as to the fixing of the date for the creditor's meeting and the meeting for the appointment of Special Assignees.

Mr. Read brought to the notice of the Court that a date had been already fixed for a meeting for the appointment of Special Assignees, namely, the 9th March. He would suggest that the meeting of the creditors be fixed to take place a day or two before the other meeting.

Mr. Thengaraja Iyer said that the creditors were anxious that the examination of the insolvents should take place at an early date. They had applied to the Official Assignee for a copy of the examination of the insolvents taken down by him, but he had said that he had none.

His Lordship thought that the best course would be to have the examination of the insolvents before the Court, after the meetings.

Mr. Thengaraja Iyer said that the clients were creditors to the extent of several lakhs of rupees and they were anxious that the examination of the insolvents should take place as early as possible. There would hardly be any facts to be placed before the meeting unless they obtained some information beforehand.

His Lordship then passed an order, fixing Monday, the 18th proximo, for the meeting of the creditors, and Monday, the 25th idem, for the hearing of the petition. It was directed that the cost of the service of notices should be borne by the insolvents.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th December, on 17·38 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Goods, Miscellaneous and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	....	800
Or per mile of Rail way	23	23	....	46
Ditto : Previous 23 weeks of half-year	9,507	4,701	110	14,018
Total for 24 weeks	9,907	5,101	110	14,818
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	392	772	3	1,167
Per mile of Ry, do.	22	45	....	68
Total to corresponding date do.	10,835	5,039	103	14,077

Decrease for the week.. Rs. 367
Decrease to date ..... " 1,259

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 9.

Rules have been drafted regarding the grant of Takavi Advances for the replacement of camels to the camel Service grantees in the Chenab Canal Colony.

LADIES' GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The Golf Ladies Amateur Championship.—Mrs. Kennedy of Shellong beat Mrs. Begg by three up and two to play.

AMONG THE SUFFRAGETTES.

New Treatment Suggested.

[BY ONE WHO WAS ARRESTED.]

HEAVY grey clouds had hung over the City all day and the air had that biting coldness that foretells snow. Had it not been for some Christmas shopping, too long delayed nothing would have tempted me from my cosy fireside ; but Indian friends must not be forgotten. So reluctantly I uncurled myself from the big chair, wrapped my face in a thick motor veil, pulled on my thickest fur-coat and started off at a brisk walk down Parliament Street, my destination being the Stores. Hurrying along I soon found myself among an unusual crowd of female figures, all talkatively noisy, but orderly. From the scraps of conversation that reached me I knew them to be Suffragettes. "Poor brave Martyrs," "Jail," "Votes," "Man brutes," and other like terms passed rapidly from one to the other, and no one could have doubted their earnestness. It was the first time that I had encountered them in a body and I was vastly amused and not unsympathetic. We had reached the Houses of Parliament before I thought of detaching myself from their company ; then it was so surrounded that I found it impossible to push my way out, so for the time being at least was an unwilling member of the body storming of the House of Commons.

Out from the greyness loomed innumerable policemen ; the ground was alive with them, and their cheery good natured faces beamed with Christmas jollity. "Move on ladies, please" was the constant request that passed unheeded. The jostling grew greater and the tense feeling of the crowd was making itself felt. I felt myself borne along by the eager force and not being very big was quite unable to fight against it. Then above all other sounds rose—the shrill cry "Votes for Women." "To the House, to the House" and the struggle had begun.

"Butter go home, Ladies," quietly remonstrated the voice of justice.

"Go home yourself, Silly" came from the lips of a couple of strenuous womanhood.

"Let me pass."

"How dare you touch me, Pig."

"England's a free country."

"Votes for women, votes for the equal of man."

"Knock his hat off—that's right, now make a rush, altogether—" etc., and while my head was splitting with cries, and yells I was caught by the arm and found myself a prisoner.

"Better come quietly now, I've been watching you."

"But—" I began, horror and astonishment making me feel faint.

"Leave her alone, Coward, she's not hurting you, poor little thing ; leave her alone I say" and my would-be champion flung her arms round the policeman and for the moment I was free. With a gasp of relief I made a dash, those near me did the same and I was thrown by their force violently against a hatless man in a torn frock-coat. To save myself from falling I clung on to him and then once more found myself in the grip of the Law.

There was no escape now and I knew it. My veil had been torn off. I had lost my muff and I shuddered to think what a spectacle of degraded womanhood I had been reduced to.

"Put me in a cell. Take me hufferly. It is all a dreadful mistake" I whispered to my stalwart policeman, whose hand was making my arm ache. I was feeling for my purse at the time.

"No, you don't" he replied giving me a shake "I know a your little game, so trot."

And trot I did, surrounded by a laughing, sympathising rabble, who had collected outside the ring of the disturbance and now enjoyed the fun of seeing a dozen unfortunate women marched off to jail.

I don't know how long it was before we were standing together, still guarded by policemen, in a cold dark room with an inquisitive sharp-faced woman seeking to know our names and to pick up any crumbs of information she could.—Cold ? I was cold no longer. The heat seemed tropical, and my poor little face felt as if it would never regain its normal colour. Yet as I glanced furtively at my companions most of them were laughing, even joking ; and yet a short time ago I had thought they were ladies.

After another endless wait we were in the court-house, and a room dimly lit by jets of gas. Somewhere in front, on a raised space, was the Magistrate surrounded by a few dark figures ; one I recognised as the hatless man I had clung so desperately to ; the other—oh horrors !—was my father-in-law. The air was stifling with the smell of damp clothes and fusty humanity and to think that I should be an object for their merriment and derision. I closed my eyes and waited—waited to hear my name called, and wondered whether I should have power to answer.

Christmas joys had fled. I even forgot what

WE'RE TOO BUSY MAKING DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS TO SAY MUCH ABOUT THEM.

But let our samples speak for themselves, they will convince you more than all we could possibly say in their favour. They will prove to you that our materials are really worth buying, being honest Pure Wool throughout.

They are unsurpassed for strength, durability and wearing properties.

Clothing for your Servants is probably under consideration just now and you should see our samples before you place your orders.

Our materials will last longer than any other makes you may have tried.

Don't delay but send for samples to-day to the Manager, Dept. 4

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICES BEYOND COMPARE.
In point of Beauty and Cheapness
OF OUR
X MAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS
and CALENDERS,
nobody can beat us.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
56 ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 8 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Charges strictly moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed by correct Workmanship.

Correspondence Invited.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES COMPANY, LD.
EAST STREET, POONA.
Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders.

SPECIALITIES:—
"THISTLE" & "EMPIRE" NOTE, LETTER, & FOOLSCAP PAPERS.
Full Range of Samples, with prices on application.
Carriage paid on orders of Rs. 10 and upwards to Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increase in cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

For Further particulars please apply to
THE SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHY NOT GET RID
OF THAT
OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?

S. ROSE & Co.,
GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.

S. ROSE & Co, have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System,

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF
WATERS
for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S
T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY,
for Rates &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff to take measures for perpetuating the MEMORY of the late Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJI, will be held in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 P. M. (S. T.).

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1907.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

ALTHOUGH in some things not unlike the Sultan of Turkey, Muzaffr-ed-Din had none of Abdul's violent antipathy to Western ideas. Since his accession to the throne of his fathers in 1896, he had accomplished several notable reforms, and had encouraged an adaptation of European ideas equalled only among Eastern peoples by Japan. He went in for motoring; and did his best to promote a healthy desire for internal developments amongst his subjects. He established free education throughout his dominions, and granted his people the blessings of a free and unfettered Press. He entrusted the education of his sons to European professors, and at his instigation many of the younger generation of Persian nobles are paving the way for futher wholesale reforms in Persia by studying at European Universities. One of the Muzaffr's most highly appreciated innovatons had been the lessening of the abuses of taxation all over his realms. The Persian people have always groaned beneath the weight of fiscal oppression, owing to the ancient principle of farming out the taxes, which led to people being ground down under the heels of the tax-gatherers and to jeft-repeated scenes of violence and murder. Now the Customs are under the direct control of the Government, and great increases in the revenue have resulted. He had many Europeans in his household and among his officials, but these were quickly replaced by Persians whenever the natives showed that they had sufficiently assimilated the instruction given to them by the foreigners. Yet, with all his commendable efforts on behalf of his countrymen, Muzaffr's position was not a happy one. Although he was fond of travelling, and made annual excursions outside his own dominions, it must not be supposed that his life was in less jeopardy than would be that of Abdul Hamid of Turkey, who consistently prefers the secure enjoyment of his Palace at Yildiz Kiosque to the more novel delights of other climes, where his life might be in direct danger. As a matter of fact, the Shah's enemies were able to work in greater security outside of Persia than they were in it, and it was when the Shah passed his own frontier that the period of peril commenced. An intolerable spirit of espionage was at work at Teheran, and newspapers arriving from other countries were often confiscated. Spies were everywhere—in the streets, the mosque, and the family. Muzaffr hobnobbed with intrigue at every corner of his Palace, and it was asserted that all his best advisers, who would have guarded him and his throne from diabolical schemers, had been intrigued out of the way. Hence, Persia has existed in a state of continual expectation of revolt. All Muzaffar's affairs of State were conducted by Sadrasan, the most powerful of his Ministers, and this dignitary had from time to time placed all his capital in foreign banks. Knowing that a revolt would mean death to him, and in anticipation of any spontaneous rising he had made all arrangements for his flight, When the Shah was in Paris two years ago, two attempts were made on his life, although all manner of precautions were taken, and during the last six years numerous plots to compass his end have been frustrated in Teheran just in the nick of time. Two of Muzaffr's brothers had been banished to Ardebil in consequence of their partieipation in one movement against him, and the Shah's brother-in-law was pardoned at the moment that he reached the scaffold. Even the Shah's most intimate friend and confidante, a noble whom he had promoted to a position of great dignity and affluence, was suddenly discovered to be a plotter.

The Shah, who was really extremely kind-hearted, was much affected by the discovery that Hawamesd-Dauleh, his most valued friend, was a treacherous machinator, and his grief quickly turned to a feeling of righteous revulsion. It was with great reluctance that he was ever brought to sign a death warrant but he caused his false friend to be cast into prison and tortured to death. The Shah's position was now a pitiable one. Like Abdul Hamid he did not enjoy the best of health, and his brief absences from Teheran were, notwithstanding their danger, the only periods of his life in which he could taste of the true happiness which come of peace of mind. Surrounded at every turn by detectives, the Shah in a foreign land breathed a freer air than he did in the close seclusion of his own home. Contrary to common belief, the Shah was almost as impecunious as the Sultan, and even such a tour as he ever made fell heavily upon his people, for a special tax was levied in order to pay for it. One of those "tour taxes," as they might be called, was the cause of widespread resentment, in Persia less than twelve month ago and out of it originated a plot in which even the Vazir-i-Durbar, the State physician was implicated. Verily, the Shah might have cried with more than ordinary justification, "Protect me from my friends!" for in his own land every man's hand seemed to be against him. The Shah was a very troublesome guest wherever he went. In his tour throughout Europe last year he had refused to adhere to the programmes laid down for his delectation by the Masters of Ceremonies in the various capitals he had visited. In Vienna he was particularly rebellious, He was changed the programme at his own sweet will and had ignored every law of etiquette, His journey from Marienbad to Vienna was an awful trial to the Court functionaries trusted with his management. As companies of honour had been placed at all the stations for the Shah to review, much time was lost, which had to be made up by fast running, and this his Majesty would on no account sanction, saying he did not intend to permit any machine to run away with him.

When the party were at Gmund, only half-way to Vienna, he declared he would take a sleep before resuming the journey. It was no use telling him the Emperor was waiting for him at the station. What is the telegraph for? he asked. When the Archdukes paid formal visits to him in the morning he refused to get up to receive them, and in the afternoon he declined to return visits he had not received. But his greatest breach of royal etiquette was when he absolutely refused to attend the great hunt which was arranged by the Emperor for his gratifiation. Nobody was seriously offended, however although the mortification of the mighty Hohenzollern must have been acute. The fact was that the Shah, as an absolute Monarch, had been in the habit all his life of gratifying none but his own sweet will, and he found it difficult to change the habits of a lifetime at a moment's notice. If he did not feel inclined for the hunt, then, of course, he should not go. Had he gone when his feelings prompted him not to doubtless he would have felt as mortified as the Kaiser. Still the Shah had many good points. He established representative government and our Parsi neighbours will remember with gratitude that it was he who removed the disabilities of the Zoroatrians in Persia. Fortunately his successor is as much in favour of reforms as the Shah now departed.

A CRITIC OF THE AMIR.

Now that the Amir of Afghanistan has become for a time our honoured guest and our interest in him partakes more or less of a personal nature, the article which Mr. Angus Hamilton contributes to the current *Fortnightly Review* on "Indo-Afghan Relations under Lord Curzon" will at first sight be considered somewhat appropriate. The article treats mainly of our relations with the present Amir, as although for the first three years of Lord Curzon's rule Abdur Rahman was Amir, nothing striking happened in our relations with him. Mr. Angus Hamilton is known as a Special Correspondent, having visited the country of which he writes and about which he recently published a big volume. The bias of that volume was distinctly anti-Afghan, also somewhat Russophobe, and it called forth protests from several weighty quarters, amongst them from the Russian Consul-General in our city. The Russophobia does not appear very prominently in the present article, though there are signs of it here and there. But the anti-Afghan bias is very prominent throughout, and the animus against Habib-ullah Khan, the present Amir, is evident. For this reason we think that it had better not have appeared just at present, when Englishmen and Indians are as desirous of producing a good impression on him and nothing that would mar the harmony should be allowed. Evidently the article was written many months ago, for Mr. Hamilton seems not aware in it of the Amir's coming visit to us which was arranged about six months ago. The writer harps on the Amir's not having accepted the Viceroy's invitation to visit India, repeated at three different times during the last three or four years, and says that the Amir meant deliberately to insult the Government of India by refusing the offer thus persistently thrust upon him, though he admits that the reasons given for the non-acceptance were valid. In 1903 when Lord Curzon again sent the invitation, there was a strong epidemic of cholera in Kabul and the neighbouring provinces, and the Amir could not well leave his capital during a visitation that was the most violent since the cholera of 1879. When Lord Ampthill held the place of Viceroy for a time during the summer of 1904, Mr. Hamilton, who is a great admirer of Lord Curzon, says that our relations with the Amir were wrongfully mismanaged and the Amir insulted us by offering to send his young son to meet Lord Curzon upon his return to India instead of coming himself. We do not think it was an insult at all on Habib-ullah's part to have offered to send his only son, who as Mr. Hamilton himself admits is "a remarkable instance of that youthful precocity which attains so abnormal a development in the Oriental."

When some time ago the King sent Prince Arthur of Connaught, his young nephew not much older than the Amir's precocious son, on a visit to the Mikado of Japan, the Japanese did not feel insulted at all. However that many be, now that Habibullah has at last accepted our invitation and has come to India, Mr. Hamilton does not refer to this fact, from his own point of view so important, at all in an article which reaches us when the Amir's visit is an accomplished fact. The only charitable conclusion we draw is that Mr. Hamilton wrote his article many months ago before the projected visit of the Amir was heard of. If so, the article is somewhat ancient history dealing as it professes to do with a subject where the latest information ought to have been utilised. As to the rest, Mr. Hamilton tells us of some unfavourable traits of the Amir's character which we surmise are overdrawn. His friendly relations with the mad fire-eating Mullahs of the Border who gave us so much trouble ten years ago, are narrated only to prejudice him in the eyes of readers. His zeal for his faith is called bigotry which is said to have "distinguished him since his accession." Very likely when Mr. Hamilton hears of Habibullah's visit to Peshawar and his going to the mosque there to say his Friday prayers, he will likely set this down also as another instance of his "bigotry." There are many other things in this article which suggest that Mr. Hamilton is playing the part of *diaboli advocatus*, at a very inconvenient moment when such a person should be most silent. If his article waited for so many months in the editor's *escritoire*, it had better have waited a few months longer till Habibullah, the writer's *bete noir* had crossed the Khyber back again for Kabul. It Habibullah ever reads the *Fortnightly Review*, he would not be flattered by this presentment of him there; and this article may cause some coolness and mar the excellent impression he is, from all accounts, receiving from the tour he has just begun amid happy auguries. Incidentally we learn from Mr. Hamilton that the late Amir had a curious presentimeut that he would die in the same year as Queen Victoria, and that when she died in January of 1901 he thought his own end was approaching. This came true and he died on 1st October following.

CANADIAN TARIFF REFORM.

The eagerly awaited announcement of the results of the Canadian Tariff Reform has at last been made. Not only is the British preference extended but the general duties have, on the whole, been lowered. To the Canadian manufacturers the tariff will be very disappointing, their recommendations of substantial increases on numerous manufactures having been generally rejected. The Canadian Manufacturers Association has issued a statement complaining that the new general tariff is practically the same as the old, and will not encourage the establishment of new industries. This is not so however. The new Tariff grants immediate tariff as a weapen for negotiation with foreign countries, and in addition there are clauses providing that the general tariff is to be applied to all foreign countries except France and Japan which have lower rates by treaty on specified articles; that the anti-dumping duties shall be maintained and even extended; that a German surtax of 33⅓ above the general tariff is to be maintained and that the drawback system is to take the place of free admission of goods for use in manufacture and that the iron and steel bounties are to be extended for four years. Mr. Fielding, the Finance Minister, had something to say about the state of trade as explanation for not bringing forward more drastic reforms. There has been lately a steady expansion of revenue in all branches and large surpluses, in which Canadian manufacturers have shared to their fullest capacity, the increase for the four months, ending with October, amounting to more than thirty-two million dollars. One difficulty in connection with the reform of the tariff is Canada's position under the "favoured nation" treaty clauses. Mr. Fielding explained that the Canadian Government contemplate that the benefits of this tariff may be granted in some cases in the whole, and in some cases in part, but realised that if they gave the benefit of the tariff to any one foreign country in return for concessions, they would be obliged by the most-favoured-nation clause in the existing treaties to give it to a number of other countries which would make no concessions. Many of these treaties were made long ago, when it was not the practice to consult the Colonies. No treaty affecting Canada is now negotiated without Canada having an opportunity to decide whether she wishes to adhere to it, but these old treaties remain, and probably an attempt to re-adjust them would create embarrassment to the Mother Country. It is not to be expected that all parties will be satisfied, but the provisions have been brought within the requirements shown by experience and other modifications can easily be made when the existing state of affairs warrant the change.

THE CHINESE RAILWAYS.

REUTER is exceedingly vague about the loan which is expected to be issued for Chinese Railways. There is no indication whether it is to be raised in London or in China but there can be little doubt that the issue will be in London. The termination of the Canton-Kowloon negotiations after long debate can be regarded as entirely satisfactory, for it is a promising sign for the arrangement of other railway negotiations pending in the Empire. This railway is intended to run from the Kowloon territory of the Honkong Government, which is situated on the mainland of China, to the great city of Canton. The distance traversed by the line will be about 102 miles, and it passes through a fertile and thickly peopled country. It will form the most direct communication between the great port of Hongkong and the flourishing city of Canton. As is well known, the Hongkong Government has for some time past been desirous of furthering the construction of the line. So strongly did it feel on this point that it has, on its own account, started the construction of the portion of the line in British territory, and it will be responsible for the construction of the same. The building of the part in Chinese territory has, until now, been delayed, owing to the obstructive policy of the Chinese officials, but at last they have given way under the pressure of an enlightened Viceroy. This ratification of the agreement will involve the issue of a sterling loan for about £1,500,000 which, in view of the success of other Chinese loans, should be readily responded to when monetary conditions are more favourable. At the same time other negotiations have been in progress. Singapore has been recently visited by a Chinese official named Chen Pao-seng, an emissary of the Chinese Government, to induce Straits Chinese to invest in railway enterprises in the province of Fokien. One of the chief hindrances in the way of the Kowloon railway has been the opposition scheme, pushed forward by officials to stop the British enterprise, of linking Canton and Whampou, the suggestion being to open the latter as a treaty port and endeavouring with the aid of the railway to break the power of Hongkong. Fortunately this has been frustrated and the British line is to be carried through. There can be little doubt of the success of these railways in China, provided the disgraceful system of likin is abolished; but without a thorough reform of China's system of taxation of goods in transit the success of the railways is problematical. Several prominent Chinese merchants in Singapore have already subscribed capital to the Fokien railways, and it is to be hoped they have stipulated for honesty in the promotion and management, and also for something more than a promise that the native Customs tariff will be adjusted to suit the requirements of trade.

THE JUNAGADH STATE FORESTS.

SPEAKING at a banquet, given in his honour recently, at Junagadh, Lord Lamington expressed his gratification that his hints uttered last year regarding forest conservation had borne fruit and that a forest was to be conserved in the State, a part being reserved as a sanctuary for lions that still remain in India. The forest, alluded to by His Excellency as about to be brought under strict forest protection and improvement, is the area known as the "Gir," a forest in which during Lord Lamington's shooting excursion in the early part of 1905, Major Carnegy, it will be remembered, was mauled by a lion and subsequently died. The Officer appointed to advise the State on the most effective method of preservation and improvement of this forest, is Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Desai—a distant relative, we believe, of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee—who received his scientific training at Nancy in France and who retired from the Bombay Forest Service, about four years ago, after having attained the important position of Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade. Mr. Desai spent many years in Sind as a Forest Officer, where he did excellent work and at the time of his retirement was Conservator of Foresss, Northern Circle, with headquarters at Bandra. The Junagadh State has asked Mr. Desai not only to draw up a working plan for the Gir Forest, but to reorganize the entire Forest Department of the State; and it may safely be asserted that with Mr. Desai's long Indian experience and special European training, the work will be very well performed.

THE H.A. liner "Prinzessin Victoria Luise" which became a total wreck recently, was uninsured, her value being placed at £750,000.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48·00 miles open) for the week ending 31st December 1906, amounted to Rs. 6,232 being an increase of Rs. 1,597 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st December, were Rs. 1,99,907, being a decrease of Rs. 19,787.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Collis, Physician in charge, St. George's Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of wines, fruit, cigars, etc., and the loan of a gramophone for the use of patients, from Messrs. Phipson and Company, Mongini Brothers, Mrs Westropp, D. Merwan and Company, Mr. Traylan, Mr. F. C. Dubash, Mr. A. E. Boyd, Mr. Wolff, Mr. James, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Masoti.

MR. J. Benton, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Irrigation, is now in Sind and is occupied with consideration of plans for the proposed great Rohri-Hyderabad canal and other irrigational projects so that some definite information as to the precise nature of latest schemes, actually decided upon in connection with irrigation in Sind, may, it is hoped, ere long be received. Mr. Summers, the Superintending Engineer, who has taken so keen an interest in all Sind irrigational projects is expected to arrive in Bombay from England on the 19th instant.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX,
Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

CHAPTERS I. & II.—The opening scene is at the Savoy. Roy Royston is dining with Mr. Arther Inwood and his wife, Helene. Royston's financial affairs are hopelessly involved, and the only solution he can see is suicide. His friend Inwood, however, dissuades him from the rash deed, and lends him £10,000. Roy had known and loved Helene before she had married Inwood. He is no longer jealous, but he has something to tell Helene—some news which she will be glad to hear. He has no opportunity of telling her during dinner, and even when Inwood is called away, his wife accompanies him home. Later that night Royston decides to see Mrs. Inwood and deliver his message at all costs. He knocks at the window of Inwood's house, and Helene herself admits him. Her first surprise over, she is eagerly awaiting his news when she hears her husband's latchkey in the door, and her face blanches.

CHAPTER III.—DANGEROUS GROUND.

The face of Helene was blanched to a death-like hue, but her frame was rigid as she stood gazing into the eyes of the man before her, listening.

The faint sound at the front door continued.

Suddenly the expression on her face altered. Her mind was made up; she had arrived at a decision.

Without a word she laid her hand upon Roy's arm and drew him after her towards the door. She opened it silently, motioning him to stop, and gazed into the dimly-lighted hall.

Drawing back quickly, she nodded to him as though her fears were confirmed, and with a whispered "Come," left the room, turned sharply to her left, and entered a room behind that in which they had been talking.

It was in profound darkness, and Roy, until he felt her hand on his, guiding him, hardly dared stir, fearing to upset some article of furniture and bring discovery upon them.

He could hear her moving a chair as they traversed the length of the room, and then the heavy plush folds of a curtain swept against his cheek. She let go his hand. Then he heard the click of a spring-fastening being released, and as the tall shutter folded back, the gloom admitted outlined the sashes of a French window.

It took Helene but a moment to undo the fastening, and drawing Roy towards it, she pushed him gently through on to a small balcony half full of palms and shrubs in tubs.

"From here you reach the steps leading into the yard," she said in a voice low and hoarse with anxiety and fear. "Go down, keep very still, and wait till I come for you. I'll manage it somehow." With a silent pressure on his hand she left him.

Little difficulty had Roy in following the direction she had given him. He had but to push aside a pot or two and then step over the low railing across the gap dividing it from the flight leading down into the stone-paved yard.

By this time the character of the night had changed completely. Heavy banks of cloud had come up, and completely discounted the glorious moonlight of the earlier hours. He could barely make out his surroundings, beyond recognising that he was in a kind of deep box, from which there was no means of exit save through the house he had just left. There was certainly a door into the lower regions beneath the flight of steps, but this and the one at the top of them were the only means of reaching the yard. Nor were there any facilities for concealment should his presence there be suspected, a rainwater butt and a sanitary bin being the only articles on which his eyes rested.

When Helene had left him she had taken the precaution of pushing to the French window, but whether she had fastened it he could not say, and the gloom was so thick that it was impossible for him to ascertain.

There was nothing for him to do but to wait and how terrible this waiting was to him only those who have passed through a similar experience can have any idea.

He strained his ears, endeavouring to catch some faint sound from the house, but all was still as death. He could do nothing—only wait.

And what a waiting it was! For the second time that night he went over the incidents of the past since Helene and Arthur had become so intricately woven into his life story on the latter's visit to him in Paris, and to these had now to be added what had taken place during the last half-hour, and the addition did not add to his peace of mind.

The moments seemed hours. He began to grow weary. He took out his watch, but it might have stopped for all the good it was to him. It was too dark for him to see even the face, much more the hands and figures, and he dare not strike a match; he must preserve his soul in patience. Helene would come to his release the first moment she could do so with safety he was sure of that, and until then he must wait.

He calculated he must have been in that cramped spot for an hour and a half. He was growing stiff and cold, standing leaning against the wall below the steps, and he dare not walk about lest he might be seen by any sleepless servant who chanced to be looking out. Then the thought came to him that if he remained where he was Helene could not see him when she came for him, and he moved more into the open away from beneath the balcony and steps.

He strained his ears for the faintest sound which should herald his release, but none came. He hated and depised the situation in which he found himself. It was so despicable, so false. And yet, in a way, he had not brought it upon himself by any wrong-doing on his part. It was one of those queer, inexplicable turns of Fortune's wheel that while he was endeavouring to do the right thing it had landed him in this false position, and he must accept it.

Another hour—as it seemed to him—had passed, and he was no nearer his release. Arthur might be wakeful that night, and Helene unable to leave him: or he might be sitting up working—he had said he was very busy—and Roy knew his old habit of sitting up well into the small hours when pressed; or a hundred things might have happened to prevent her coming down to him. He would wait a little longer and then see what he himself could do.

He waited; but it was only a repetition of his former vigil.

He fancied the sky was growing light, morning broke very early then. It would never do for daylight to come upon him there. He must make an effort.

Silently he removed his dress shoes, which had a knack of occasionally giving vent to a creak, and with them in his hand he tried the door beneath the steps, and to his astonishment found it open.

Very carefully he crept along the stone-paved passage, feeling, as he passed, for the staircase to the upper floors. He knew that in some London houses the butler had his sleeping room next his pantry, and he could not say that it was not so in this case.

Ah! this hand had found the bannisters, and, better still, the treads of the stairs seemed firm and silent, giving out none of those sounds so dear to writers of ghost-stories.

He was in the hall at last. That it was in darkness mattered not. He was familiar with the way, and a faint radiance from the gas in the street was showing through the fan-light over the door.

He had his hand on the spring-catch to open it, when a sudden thought made him pause.

He remembered how Arthur—always faddy in something in which it would have been least expected—had told him some time previously that he had an electric arrangement fitted to the door so that when it was set the door could not be opened without ringing an alarm bell in his room.

Was it set now? He had no means of knowing, nor where the connection was made. He dare not risk it; he must find some other exit. There was the area door, but that was bound to be treated in the same way. And then the window by means of which he had communicated with Helene on his arrival occurred to him.

Arthur had made no mention of the windows; probably they were exempt; at any rate he would go and see.

Creeping back along the hall he entered the room. The venetian blinds were down, and not a ray of light penetrated the inky gloom. He remembered the position of the furniture, and had no difficulty in steering his way to the window unimpeded. Pulling the blind aside, he glanced out. The street was utterly deserted, not a soul seemed abroad. Stretching his head a little to the right he could see the portico, and was able to measure the short distance between the little balcony—only wide enough to hold a flower pot—and the broad flag stone before the door.

He ran his hand round the frame of the window but could detect nothing pointing to an electric connection. He would risk it.

Slipping his feet into his shoes again, and getting between the blind and the window, he undid the fastening, and then waited. There was no answering sound of a bell in the distance, salvation was at hand.

Very softly, and with the greatest care, he pushed up the sash; still there was silence. He felt bolder now. Stay! There was someone coming down the road, he could hear the footsteps distinctly in the distance. He drew back, allowing the blind to fall again into its place, and then raised one of the slats so that he could see through.

Nearer and nearer came the footsteps, until they were in front of the house, and over the low wall of the crescent he could make out the head—by no means too steady a one—of a young man wearing a tall silk hat tilted well back at a very rakish angle, bobbing past the house. There was nothing to be feared from him.

Roy waited a few moments, and once more raised the sash.

Save for the uncertain footsteps, now rapidly growing indistinct in the distance, all was silent as the grave.

Freedom was his! This was thought that beat in his mind. His last opportunity of speaking to Helene did not trouble him now; sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. He would see what could be done on the morrow.

He was kneeling outside on the balcony very careful not to upset any of the flower-pots, and found some difficulty in pushing the heavy sash down again, for he had little to press against but he accomplished it at last. Then turning back to the portico he stretched out his leg, feeling for the solid slab.

Hark! That was something? It was too low to pause now even if it were. He had his foot on the stone. The second followed, and with a push against the balcony to regain his perpendicular he found himself once more at liberty.

Turning to leave the portico he almost fell backwards down the steps, as a bright light flashed into his eyes. A heavy hand was laid upon his collar, and there sounded in his ears the words "Ere, not quite so fast young man. What's the meanin' of this game?"

All Roy's waiting and stratagem had been in vain: he was in the grip of a stalwart constable of the S'Division of the Metropolitan Police.

(To be continued.)

"THE FREEDOM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT."

THE Indian National Congress has just been creating a vast amount of interest to all classes throughout the length and breath of this great dominion. The ultimate goal for which the rulers of this movement are striving, is self-government, subject in affairs that effect the welfare of the Empire, to the control of the mother-country.

Whether such a concession would be wise, a country of so many varied races and creeds, in stages of civilisation, as India is at present, is beside the point of the present article, which merely wishes to point out, in what true freedom does consist and how it may be obtained by all. For in the words of Frederick Perthes—"The Government oneself is the only freedom for the individual. Education has done much to promote this kind of freedom amongst civilised nations, but a comparatively few have as yet realised the deep truth that underlies those apparently simple words. government of ourselves, not only physically, but only mentally, and morally, but spiritually. Hemmed in as we are on every side, by traditions, heredity and environment, yet can we still rise morally and spiritually free, and thus control our lives and even our destinies to an extent we scarce little realise? To fully appreciate the full significance of this belief, we must firstly be prepared to admit that man does in himself contain immense spiritual possibilities, the control and understanding of which we at present have very little knowledge. This century will, I am sure, see a great change and modification of our present views as to the spiritual forces are concerned, we are at the Alpha in our knowledge of them. We have devoted much of our time and attention to the study of physical phenomena and manifestation, and the spiritual has so long been shrouded in the ignorance of superstition and orthodox dogma, that it has a scientific standpoint, the subject has been almost completely ignored.

It is now time we woke up to this fact and braced all our energies and faculties for the grand and startling denouement shortly to be revealed before the eyes of an astonished world! It sounds mysterious and impractical. As a matter of fact, it is a deduction easily acknowledged once the starting point of man's dual nature is acknowledged, *i.e.* physical and spiritual. The past, through centuries of mental and strenuous endeavour, and throes of genius have learnt to gradually control and utilise physical forces, so I prophesy that shortly, we shall learn that man possesses spiritual forces, both in and outside himself, which may be controlled and utilised in like manner. Herein indeed would be the key to self-government in all its greatest, subtlest aspect. Self-control, knowledge, and reverence for ourselves; in these things lie the power to control and overcome in orthodox language, "the world, the flesh, and the devil." If the law of Karma, as asserted by the Theosophists and higher Occultists was universally recognised, atrocities such as have recently occurred in German Africa, would be an impossibility amongst enlightened individuals. It is the conviction that according to how they live in this life, so would their position and environment be allotted them in the next, would have a most salutary effect on their behaviour whilst here. It is by far the most just idea that has as yet been offered to the world, and briefly put, embodies the following belief:—The how, why, and wherefore of existence must forever remain a vague speculation, but the great fundamental law of cause and effect, or in other words the law of compensation, must be acknowledged by anyone who has studied the natural forces or human nature.

Thus our position in this life, its extraordinary inequalities, and seemingly unjust endowment of wealth, brains, or character, is the just outcome and reward of a previous existence. This explains much that otherwise seems incomprehensible in our idea of justice and the belief that spiritual being, mental and physical is necessary for the higher development; and therefore the different characters are often called upon to suffer the more.

Again, as we live this our present life, with its endless opportunities for development and education, so shall we reap our reward in the next. I do not lay this down as any dogmatic belief, I merely offer it as a feasible explanation for many of the inconsistencies of life; and as such, worthy of being tested, and the veracity or otherwise of the statement proved by men and women whose powers of thought could easily be expended on far less worthy object. I have wandered somewhat from my original standpoint, the freedom of self-government, yet the idea embodied is the same. We pride ourselves upon being a free nation, and so we are in the only way possible for citizens of a great social community, that is freedom *within the law*!

Herein lies the superiority of our organised civilisation, its greater strength and reserved power in comparison with a nation such as France was at the time of the Revolution! There was no acknowledged law; anarchy reigned supreme, and the result of such freedom was chaos and disaster. So it is with our mental and physical nature to be truly free, is to be master of ourselves and our actions, with a strict conforming to the laws of Nature. For when the will becomes subordinate to our lower inclinations and desires, we become slaves in the uttermost sense of the word! Therefore is it not true, "that the government of oneself is the only freedom for the individual?"

M. DE VERE.

IN another column will be found a notice as to the arrangements made for carriages at the Bombay Government House. The entry will be by the upper gate and departure by the lower, while the usual parking in blocks will be adopted to facilitate the finding of carriages.

[COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

DEATH OF THE SHAH.

FAMOUS PERSIAN MONARCH'S END.

A Notable and Popular Potentate.

ROYAL SCHOLAR AND SPORTSMAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Shah is not expected to live through the night, and the Ministers have been summoned.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Teheran states that the Foreign Ministers were informed late last night that the Shah was dead. Public announcement is withheld.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The Shah died at eleven o'clock last night,

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The Persian community in England are arranging a memorial service for the late Shah on the day of the funeral in a private Mosque near Woking.

[His Majesty Muzaffar-ed-din Shah-in-Shah, has at last succumbed to his old complaint. His Majesty would appear to have made a good fight for life, for more than a month ago, the Teheran correspondent of the *New York Herald*, Paris edition, said: "It is improbable that the Shah will survive the night. Dr. Damsch admits that nothing more can be done, and that death will probably occur within twenty-four hours. A person who was seen by the Shah to-day says that his Majesty is in a comatose condition, being scarcely able to speak. The dropsy is increasing, and the present state of the patient does not allow of treatment with camphor. Dr. Damsch will spend the night with the dying man."]

Muzaffer-ed-din was born on March 25, 1853, the second son Nasr-ed-din, the fourth Shah of the present dynasty, which came into existence with the reign of Agha Muhammed in 1794. Aga Muhammed took possession of the Crown after a civil war something over a century ago. It is noteworthy, as having a bearing on the succession, that it is within the power of the Persian monarch to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the Crown with disregard of the natural heir to any member of the family, but preference is generally given to a son whose mother is a Kajar princess. Now the present Crown Prince's mother was not a Kajar princess, so it will be interesting to see how the succession falls.

The late Muzaffer-ed Din, was one of the best educated princes in the world. Besides knowing Arabic and Turkish intimately, he spoke French almost like a native. He was well up in the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle, and I was even whispered that he had made a careful study of the works of Bacon and Kant.

He was a good horseman and extremely fond of sport, but very nervous in a railway train, and by his order the train in which he travelled proceeded only at the slowest rate, except when going through a tunnel, when also, by his order, it flew along as fast as ever could " in order that we may be delivered as soon as possible from the overwhelming darkness and pungent atmosphere."

To European ideas Muzaffer ud-Din was extremely unconventional. Once, while seated at a banquet in Rome, at which the late King and Queen of Italy and many European grandees were present, he suddenly got bored with the whole affair, and rising from the table, he unceremoniously quitted the room. There was nothing left, of course, for their startled Italian Majesties and the other ladies and gentlemen present but to rise also and follow their royal but unceremonious guest.

The Shah was very religious; five times a day he performed his religious duties; and good Mohammedan as he was, though living in a province which has produced the finest wines in Asia, he was faithful to his principles of total abstinence.

He read European newspapers, and was extremely fond of all things English in the way of guns, saddles, household furniture, and telescopes, most of which, however, being an extremely generous man, he gave away to his friends.

His Majesty always dined alone, and his food was carefully examined by the Lord Chamberlain, and when he gave a State dinner to the European Embassies, one of his near relations presided at the table by royal command.

There were two special levees held at the Persian Court. One was called the Divan-i-Khas, or special levee, at which the ambassadors were represented by the Sadr of the Ottoman Empire, who alone had authority to speak to his Majesty on this occasion. This displays the estimation in which the head of Mohammedanism is regarded in the East.

The second, or general, levee, is called the Durbar-i-am, in which the high and mighty of the realm begin to assemble at a very early hour in the morning, and all princes, nobles, Cabinet Ministers, learned divines notable in orchards, and distinguished artists appear in their respective uniforms of academic gowns, wearing the brilliant stars of the Orders of the "Akdus," the "Mamaddas," the "Timsale-Humayun," and the "Lion and the Sun." When the whole courtyard of the palace is full of the greatest people in the land, the Shah-in-Shah, or King of Kings, preceded by his heralds and followed by the greatest lights in his Court, makes his appearance with great state.

The company bow with all humility before the presence of their great ruler, and then the poet laureate reads aloud an ode in honour of the occasion.

The new Shah made himself extremely popular with his people when he ascended the throne by at once abolishing the duties on bread, meat, and other necessaries of life. Of course, the revenues of the Empire suffered enormously, but nothing helped more firmly to establish His Majesty upon the throne or endear him to the hearts of his people than this abolition of the hated bread tax.

He was a very simple mannered man, and his dress in this respect was an indication of his character. He generally appeared in his Persian frock coat, European trousers, and the national tarbush, in which he wore in diamonds the Order of the Lion and Sun.

The jewellery of the Shah was the richest in the world. He was the owner of the Darya-e-Nur, or the Sea of Light, a diamond estimated to be the most precious upon earth. But one of the greatest treasures that he possessed was a large globe of gold representing the world. In this globe each continent and country is marked out with clusters of precious stones. Thus Persia is outlined and covered with diamonds, England with rubies, and so on. The Shah wore but little of his vast possessions of jewellery; most of it is exhibited to the public in the national museum.

He was said to possess the finest horses in the world, and for days he would go out hunting with a select party of his friends.

The Shah was not nearly so much a voluptuary as the ordinary Oriental monarch is credited with being. He did not possess, for instance, so many wives as either King Solomon, or the present King of Siam, who, it is currently reported, possesses a whole city full of them. The royal lady who was his consort was popularly reported to exercise a very healthy and beneficial influence over him.

By the by, it is a curious Western idea that the Oriental woman, and particularly the Mohamedan woman, does not possess influence over her menkind. It is true, indeed, that Mohammedan woman are credited by their religion with not possessing any soule, for which reason they never attend worship in the mosque; but Mohammedan women, and Hindoo women also, possess and exercise the greatest influence over their husbands and sons. Feminine influence in Muslem countries has often made or unmade kings; and in modern times the success of a Minister is due no less to the qualities of his wife than those of himself.

The Shah possessed a fairly open mind as regards politics, though he was reported to have a strong inclination towards Russia. There was not much truth, however, in this report; and if England but chose to exercise the same wise policy of flexibility by which Russian diplomacy is so characterised in all its dealings with Eastern lands, there was no reason why England should not obtain all that she might ask for.

The following is a brightly written account of of the Shah's home life, which a well known traveller contributed a few years ago:

"He rises early, performs his devotions, has a piece of thin nasty Persian bread and a glass of sweetened tea. Then at about eight o'clock he receives his Ministers. He walks up and down the room with his slippers flip-flapping. He dictates dozens of letters, hears despatches, reads consults authorities, attends minutely to every detail of business. This continues for six hours at a stretch. Then he has his breakfast. Every dish as it is sent from the kitchen is sealed, and the seals are broken in the Shah's presence. The Shah, according to etiquette, eats alone. Formerly he squatted, and ate from a big tray placed on the floor. But since coming to Teheran he has been persuaded to sit upon a mattress and eat from a table about a foot high. At first a chintz cloth was on the table, but he was told it would be much nicer if he had a white cloth; and so a white cloth is now used. Between fifty and sixty dishes are served, but His Majesties only touch two or three.

"First he will eat greased rice, followed possibly by a chicken or some grilled morsels of mutton laid between two sheets of thin bread; and then, as dessert, may be a carrot in syrup—quite the ordinary Persian fare. Knives and forks are things unknown in Court, and the King eats everything with his fingers—greased rice, mutton, and fruit. His favourite dish of honey is narrow. During breakfast extracts from European papers, chiefly French, are read to the Shah.

"Following breakfast the Shah probably has an hour's sleep, and then, after some glasses of tea, he will amuse himself with working a little telegraph instrument, playing backgammon with his Ministers (who are careful not to win), setting and resetting plants in the garden, or taking photographs. I have seen a number of photographs taken by His Majesty, and some are really excellent. Besides, he has a positive mania to be takeen in every conceivable attitude and dress."

With children, too, the Shah had a most gentle and kind manner. He would often go out of his way to pat a little one's head, and perhaps fill its little heart with a glow of pleasure by some soft expressions—in the Persian language—followed by the bestowal of a gift of money or some trinket. Like President Roosevelt, the Shah was an excellent shot, and frequently practised shooting at a coin fixed in a tree or at small glass balls flung into the air.

THE FUTURE OF PERSIA.

Writing on the future of Persia a couple of months ago, a Persian correspondent said:—

At Teheran, the Persian Parliament was formally opened by the Shah personally on Sunday, the 7th October, in the afternoon (not on the 9th, as erroneously stated in all Indian newspapers). Only the representatives of Teheran were present, as all the provincial delegates were not elected then; and they constituted the least number of members required for a quorum. The Committee appointed from the Ministers of the State and those of the Diplomatic Corps have drawn up short rules for the procedure of the National Council, which have been printed and circulated by authority throughout Persia. Just three days before the opening of the Parliament at Teheran—that is, on the 5th October—the *valiahd* or heir-apparent Prince Mohamed Ali Mirza, Governor-General of Azerbaijan Province, signed the ordinance of his Imperial father, and agreed fully to the new form of government introduced in Persia. Naturally at Tabriz, the capital of Azenbaijan Province, but also in the towns and villages of the province general illuminations took place to celebrate the heir-apparent's approval of the principles of a limited monarchy. As the right of electing future heir-apparents has been vested in the National Council Prince Mohamed Ali Mirza is the last *valiahd* who has become so through his father's agency. Hence his acceptance of the new policy has become a matter of great delight to the Persian people, as they are now fully conscious that he too will help the new form of government when he will come to occupy the Persian throne.

THE LATE SHAH'S DEBTS.

In the previous article it has been said that the present Liberal Ministry of England is determined to do some good to the Persian people. Had Lord Salisbury helped the Shah a few years earlier the parliamentary form of Government now introduced in Persia would have come earlier there, and Persia would not have gone to Russia for the 1900 loan. Failing to get England's help at a time when money was most needed in Persia, the Shah was compelled to borrow money from Russia. Referring to the well-known story, Mozaffar-ed-din remarked:—"Most of you are to-day aware that my father died in was said that he had great private means to the amount of about four million pounds, and that these moneys were packed away in chests in the cellar. There was not a word of truth in all this. Instead of money my father left debts, and when I came to the throne, I was unable to pay not merely the State officials, but even the court expenses and the servants. I was forced to get a loan from somewhere, and England drove me into the arms of Russia." Since getting this relief, which, however, has greatly increased Russian influence in the north of Persia, the Shah has been trying to introduce many modernisations of Europe to reform the internal arrangements of his dominion. The heir-apparent or *valiahd* is no less enthusiastic than his father, the Shah, in the work of reform. Eight months ago when the *Ulama* left Teheran and fled to Kum, and the public bazars were closed at the instigation of the merchants, it was Prince Mohamed Ali Mirza who privately wrote to his father from Tabriz to grant the *mollahs'* prayer, for a constitutional government for Persia. Though the ex-Prime Minister Ain-ed-dowleh tried his best to minimise the importance of the Reform Movement, his son's importunate letters, more than anything else, determined the Shah to grant a National Council to the Persian people. Without breach of confidence, it can also be stated here that the heir-apparent demanded this reform from his father for the future well-being of the Persian throne, which, he stated, could not be maintained by the Kadjar dynasty, if the Shah did not feel inclined to court popular favour on its behalf.

WHAT THE CZAR ADVISED.

When the news of the Shah's willingness to introduce a parliamentary form of government in Persia reached St. Petersburg, the Czar of all the Russias forthwith wired to the Shah to desist from undertaking an affair which would only expose him to the troubles and exactions of a Russian Duma. Further, it was alleged by the Russian Majesty that any yielding to the popular demand at the present moment in Persia by the Shah would produce a natural hankering for such reforms among his own Mahomedan subjects of Turkistan where already an awakening for liberty from Russian tyrannism had taken place. But this advice gratis came too late. It has been stated already in a previous article that the present paralysis of Russian influence in the north of Russia and at the Persian Court is a determining cause of the Shahs granting a National Council to the Persian people. Hence the National Council of Persia has commenced its operations at a very opportune moment.

The first and foremost work in which a Committee of the National Council has been already engaged is the compilation of a substantive code of laws for securing uniform justice to all the citizens of Persia, native as well as foreign. In 1889, after the late Shah Nasir-uddin's return from his third visit to Europe, the then existing Council of State was instructed to compile a code of laws for the regulation of justice. A beginning was made by ordering the translation of the Code Napoleon, the Indian Mahomedan Code, and the Code Napoleon as modified for Algeria; but as Lord Curzon says, "one more excellent scheme went into the wastepaper basket, and one more stone had to be added to the cairn of abortive reforms so conscientiously piled by Nasir-uddin Shah. As the head of the present Law Committee has been placed Mirza Hasan Khan, Motamed-ul-Mulk, the second son of the present Prime Minister, Mushir-uddowlah. He spent years in the study of law at London and Paris, and sometime ago was Professor of European Law in the Darul-Ilm University of Teheran. The ten foreign Powers for the safe-guarding of whose interest the "Tribunal of the ministry for Foreign Affairs" exists now at Teheran have been asked to send their representatives to the Committee We do not know how far this second attempt will prove successful in compiling a code of substantive laws for the Persian people, but some good results may be expected at this time; the operations have begun under better auspices.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY'S VISION.

Regarding the future of Persia, Professor Vambery has, in his prophetic vision, seen it split up between England and Russia. In his *Western Culture in Eastern Lands*, the Professor has taken a most gloomy picture of the future condition of the land of Iran. But recent events have not supported him in his views regarding the people of Persia. For several reasons the land of Iran is well qualified to assimilate and absorb Western institutions. This Professor Vambery tacitly admits in his latest work. If that is true, we do not quite understand the reason why the compatriots of Firdusi Omar Khayyam, Shadi and Hafiz will not be able to react in Western Asia the amazing drama which had been so successfully performed at the other end of the venerable continent of Asia by the Japanese. The national spirit of the Persians has been sufficiently stirred not only by the success of the Japanese, but also by the lessons of the Russian revolution. Hence there is the greatest possibility of a revival of Persia's national greatness. Year after year an increasing number of Iranian youths go to Paris, London and other European capitals to complete their education, and they imbibe what is best in European culture. The educational equipment of these young men is best calculated to assist in the evolution of a representative system, and most rightly the Shah has given them franchises to control and regulate the operations of his New National Council,

TERRORIST PROCLAMATION AT LODZ.

"Murder Must Continue."

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A Proclamation issued by [illegible]rists at Lodz warns the people not to leave their houses after six o'clock in the evening, because the murdering of political enemies must continue.

LONDOE, JANUARY 9.

Telegrams from Petersburg state that General Pavloff, the Chief Military Public Prosecutor, was assassinated at nine o'clock this morning.

The assassin of General Pavlof was disguised as a private of the Army Service Corps. He fired three shots at the General in the Courtyard of the Military tribunal and then fled into the street, shooting two police men and a boy before he was arrested.

RAISULI'S RETREAT.

Surrender Negotiations.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The French Minister reports that Raisuli has taken refuge with the Wadras tribe, the chief of which is negotiating for his surrender to Guebbas.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Disposal of Ecclesiastical Buildings.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

M. Clemenceau has resolved to employ the seminaries, ecclesiastical buildings, and bishops' palaces for educational purposes. The museums, of the famous seminary of Saint Sulpice, in Paris, will be used for enlarging the Luxemburg museum.

JAPANESE BUDGET.

Prosperous Conditions.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The *Times* Tokio correspondent states that the budget to be presented to the Diet on January 21 shows that revenue and expenditure balance at sixty-one millions sterling. The foreign trade and domestic commerce and industry of Japan are prosperous. The revenue for the current financial year greatly exceeds the estimate, and the financial outlook in Manchuria and Korea is very favourable.

CAPE LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A Cape Loan of £994,350 bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. has been issued. It is to be devoted to public works.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

New Loan Issued.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

A Chinese Railway Loan is expected to be issued shortly.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

A Chinese five per cent loan of £650,000 has been issued at par for the construction of the railway from Shanghai to Nanking.

INDIAN AVALANCHE HERO.

The King Honours Captain Knollys.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

His Majesty King Edward has personally handed the Albert Medal to Captain Edward Knollys for gallantry in rescuing victims from an avalanche in India. His Majesty warmly congratulated Captain Knollys on his pluck and resource.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

The King has decorated Captain Knollys with the Albert Medal for gallantry, at the Lowarai Pass, in saving his followers from being overwhelmed by an avalanche.

THE TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS

Forecast of Results.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

According to the forecast of the Transvaal Election the Progressives will be defeated, the Hetvolk and Nationalists will carry Pretoria while the Hetvolk will sweep the Rand, possibly securing an absolute majority.

JAPAN AND FRANCE.

Two Islands Secured.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

According to the French Canadian journal *La Presse* Japan has acquired St. Pierre and Miquelon from the French.

The two islands have been practically deserted lately.

MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Delhi Troop not Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 9.

The proposal to form a half troop of Mounted Rifle Volunteers at Delhi to be attached to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles has not been approved.

DELHI DISTRICT COURTS.

Site for the New Courts Chosen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 9.

A site for the new District Courts at Delhi has at last been chosen. They will be located on the *Maidan* to the north of the road between Mori Gate and the European cemetery.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Renewed Controversy.

CALL FOR THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Fiscal Controversy has been renewed over the trade returns. The *Westminster Gazette* welcomes the year's figures as a triumph of Free Trade, and points out that the exports as compared with 1902 have increased by 92 millions, of which only 8½ millions is raw material. The *Globe* however contends that the Free Traders are robbed of triumph owing to the Protectionist countries exceeding Great Britain in the increase of their foreign business. The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates controversy on export and import returns, and awaits expectantly Mr. Lloyd George's census of production.

THE SINGAPORE-BANGKOK RAILWAY.

Question of Control.

THE NEW LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Reuter's Agency learns from official quarters that there is no cause for anxiety at Singapore, respecting German control of the Railway from Bankok through the Malay States. Mr. Charles Rivett-Carnac, the Financial Agent to the Siamese Government, in an interview, said he was convinced that the Director General of Siamese Railways had no desire to Germanise the line.

Great Britain and France will each take £1,125,000 of the New Siamese loan of £3,000,000, while Germany will take £750,000. The price of issue will be above 95½.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Promotion Gazetted.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Major Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hongkong, has been gazetted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished services of an exceptional character other than in the field.

[Sir Matthew Nathan, left Hongkong on December 15 by the mail-steamer "Devanha" south to Singapore, and thence to Java, to regain his health and activity which was so severely endangered by his deplorable accident upon the Polo-ground on the 5th of November last; an accident which came nearer to losing the Colony the services of a more able administrator, and a sympathetic and beloved chief and friend, than has been officially admitted. Since Sir Mathew Nathan came to Hongkong a little over two years ago, he has made the influence of his personality from highest to lowest, felt in a way that none of his predecessors has ever done. In a word says the *Hongkong Telegraph* he and his sympathetic administration have so moulded and fitted themselves to the wants of Hongkong, executive and social, that Sir Mathew has become part of the Colony and the Colony part of the Governor, one and indivisible. As a keen and able soldier, as an English gentleman of the best type, as an administrator of spendidly statesmanlike qualities, which should serve to lift him into the highest rank, and as a man whose right hand, where philanthropy and charity are in question, does not know what its left fellow is doing, the enforced absence of Sir Matthew Nathan if only temporary, will, nevertheless, be most keenly felt by all classes of society.]

AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.

Cunard Line's Policy.

GREAT SATISFACTION AT SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Cunard Line have issued a statement that while the present programme will remain unaltered the Company must eventually use the advantage of the Channel ports. There is excitement in Liverpool where it is feared that business generally will suffer, and there is a corresponding elation at Southampton where great schemes for railway development are already being discussed.

AMERICA AND JAPANESE LABOUR.

Exclusion Motion in the Senate.

NEW TREATY SUGGESTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Telegrams from Washington state that Mr. Gearin introduced a resolution in the Senate recommending that negotiations should be begun with Japan with a view to the modification of the treaty with the United States so as to absolutely prohibit the entrance of Japanese coolies. Mr. Gearin characterised the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics as the curse of American labour.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Governor Pardee, in his annual message to the Californian Legislature declares that President Roosevelt does not comprehend the racial differences between Japanese and Chinese and Caucasians. The Japanese, he says, can never become good citizens. The State claims the right to conduct its schools as it chooses.

PRUSSIAN DIET OPENED.

Question of the Polish Provinces.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The Prussian Diet has opened. A new bill was introduced strengthening the German element in the Polish provinces. It expresses the hope that the Diet, which assembles at a serious moment will support the Government in its efforts to consolidate affairs.

(The above were delayed in transmission.)

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Read, the Cricketer.

CALCUTTA BARRISTER'S CASE.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Further evidence was taken at the Sessions Court to-day in connection with the charge of forgery against Syed Zahiruddin Ahmed, Barrister of the High Court of Calcutta, and it had been hoped to bring the protected hearng to a close this afternoon. But yesterdya's proceeding dragged out longer than was anticipated and the trial will not end before to-morrow at the earliest.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

Scene at the Station.

DEPUTATION FROM THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGRA, JANUARY 9.

His Highness the Amir of Afganistan's Special steamed into the station at ten o'clock, being one hour late. A salute of 31 guns was fired as the train was hauled on to the platform. On alighting from the carriage on to the dais erected for his reception the Amir was received by the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces attended by his Staff and accompanied by the principal Officers, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Eastern Command, and the General Officer Commanding the 7th Division, attended by their Staffs, and the Commissioner of Agra.

While he was being introduced to the principal officials, His Highness' Band played the Afghan National Anthem. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry was drawn up on the platform and saluted as His Highness passed, while another Guard of Honour from the King's Royal Rifles and the Amir's mounted troops drawn up in the front of the station saluted as the Amir came out accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor. A procession was drawn up between the Fort and the Railway Station passing in front of the Amir as he waited for his carriage at the station entrance. The procession then proceeded in the following order:—The Superintendent of Police, one squadron of the 18th Prince of Wales Own; Tiwana Lancers; O. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery; two squadrons of the 18th Prince of Wales' Own Tiwana Lancers; the General Officer Commanding the 7th Division, and Staff; the Lieutenant General commanding the Eastern Command and Staff. His Highness the Amir accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, one Squadron of the Prince of Wales Own Tiwana Lancers and troops of the Amir followed by carriages conveying the principal Officials of the United Provinces Government with Sardars and Officers of the Amir's Suite.

The route, which was lined with troops, was via Chippitola, Drummond street, the Taj, Metcalfe and Grand Parade roads, the entire route being densely packed with crowds upon crowds of European and Native spectators.

The Railway platform was beautifully decorated with plants and palms and draped with flags, the flag of Afghanistan being also displayed. The platform was laid with red cloth, the station and portico entrance presenting a gala appearance. Along the route of procession triumphal arches bearing the device "Welcome" had been erected. The Amir who bears a striking resemblance to his illustrious father is a man of short stature and good physique. He wore a scarlet tunic not unlike the full-dress uniform of a British Infantry Officer with a black Fez cap and acknowledged in true oriental fashion the salutations of the crowd as he drove past.

On arrival at the Camp, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, a salute of 21 guns was fired, while the Guard of Honour of British Infantry was drawn up and saluted as the Amir passed by.

The arrival at Camp was accompanied by Lieutenant Governor and a salute of 21 guns were fired when a Guard of Honour of British Infantry was drawn up and saluted. After taking leave of the Amir at his Camp the Lieutenant Governor accompanied by the U. P. officers returned under an escort to his own camp. Two Aides de-Camp awaited the arrival of the Amir at his Camp. The Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by officials of the United Provinces Government returned under an escort to his own Camp: a deputation from the Viceroy consisting of the Foreign Secretary, Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy and two Aides de-Camp awaited the Amir's arrival at his Camp to enquire after His Highness' health.

On behalf of the Viceroy after the Amir's arrival the Foreign Secretary presented a *Zoafat* of Rs. 21,000 after which the deputation withdrew.

Special mention may be made of the excellent police arrangements at the station and along the route to maintain order under Mr. Bromley D.S. P. while the Superintendent of Raolway Police escorted the Amir's special from Delhi, Mr. P. G. Murray the General Traffic Superintendent E. I. R. was in charge of the train arrangements from Amballa.

THE AMIR'S QUARTERS.

It is the Amir's Camp which attracts most visitors at present, and certainly the arrangements there are on a scale seldom seen in India—the land of great encampments, says the correspondent of the *Pioneer*. The camp is placed on the grand prairie, and is oblong in shape, a street of large tents leading to two vast shamianas linked together. Outside there are hundreds of other tents, all most orderly arranged, and there is an air of completeness about the whole which makes for comfort and repose. The road leading from a high gateway bearing the Amir's arms is neatly bordered with plants and flowers, while patches of greenery are seen in front of each tent. His Majesty's quarters are strikingly luxurious. The reception tent is lined with richly coloured Kashmir fabrics supported by silver poles, soft carpets cover the ground, and handsome furniture is scattered throughout this novel drawingroom. Beyond this is a smaller shamiana which is even more striking. Kinkop work, with cloth or gold and silver, adds to the richness of the colouring, a silver throne with silver chairs stands under a canopy resplendent with embroidery, and overhead are three large groups of Chinese lanterns which will be lighted with electricity. It is rather by night than by day that the full effect of the colour will be secured, for there are hundreds of electric globes to light up the interior and show every detail in brilliant outline. Passages lead to right and left from this inner room. To the right is the diningroom, a study in red, and again off this is His Majesty's writing room, small but most comfortable. The sleeping apartment, dressing-room, and bathroom are to the left, and here pale blue and light yellow hangings have been employed. The variety of colour is pleasing without being too pronounced in its contrasts. There is a combination of comfort and luxury that is rarely seen in the best appointed camps, and no effort has been spared to make the Amir's quarters worthy of the guest they will receive. His suite and retainers are also well found, and lest the cold at night should prove too severe, each tent in the main camp has its fireplace. Electric light is provided in such a manner that not even in these moonless nights can there be a gloom inside the camp.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

Agra is the centre of excitement, hustle and dust wrote a correspondent to the *Englishman* on January 6. The mail trains are usually somewhat late in arriving and there is a good deal of unavoidable congestion at the main station, despite the praiseworthy work being accomplished by the railway officials. All hotels and bungalows are crammed and every compound is full of tents. Prices are ruling high for accommodation, and one householder, who is paying Rs. 45 per mensem rent for his house has let a space in his compound for tents for over Rs. 2,000 for a fortnight. Motor cars are seen and heard everywhere and are of greatest service. The Bombay Motor Car Company, who had sent up a score of fine cars, have sold or let them all. This Company has in its show tent a magnificent 12 horse-power De Dion car. The Amir's camps lie in close proximity to the Commander-in-Chief's camp which is perfectly arranged and gorgeously decorated. Lord Minto's camp is replete with every comfort and will accommodate about 100 persons including His Excellency's family staff and guests besides numerous retainers and servants. The Lieutenant-Governor's camp is very beautifully situated near the Taj. Sir John Hewett and Lord Kitchener have many official and private guests. Native Princes with their brillant retinues continue to arrive and the Maharajas of Gwalior, Jeypur, Bikanir, Kishnagarh and many Oudh talukdars are already here. The Military camps stretch for some three miles and some 30,000 troops are already under canvas. The Visitors' Camp containing some 150 tents is full. It is well arranged and is being most successfully run by Major Pinney. There is a heavy demand for gharries of all descriptions and Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 a day are being paid for vehicles of various kinds. The prices of provisions, though high, are not, on the whole, extravagant. The telegraph arrangements under Mr. H. T. Pinhey are excellent camp offices having been opened at the Viceroy's, Amir's and Commander-in-Chief's and military camp centres, while the telephone extensions, which are of the greatest convenience and which run out for some seven miles in certain directions have been perfectly carried out by Mr. Chappel, Superintendent of Telegraphs. Every facility too is being afforded by the Postal Daparments. The general arrangements, indeed, may be said to generally follow the systems, and the arrangements introduced at the Delhi Durbar and the forthcoming festivities promise, to remind witnesses of a very great gathering vividly of the brilliant scenes at that. The polo matches, in which a very keen interest is being evidenced, will begin to-morrow. The weather is perfect in the daytime, being bright and pleasantly hot, but it is decidedly cold at night.

When the Amir arrives in Agra he will, according to present arrangements, be met by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-General of the Cammand, and Agra Commissioner, and their staffs at the Railway Station, and will be escorted by "D" Battery, R. H. A., and the 18th Tiwana Lancers to his residence. A salute of 31 guns will be fired. The Foreign Secretary the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, and two Aides-de-Camp, will greet him at his camp, enquire after his health, and present a zlafat of Rs. 21,000.

A visit to the Viceroy's camp shows that it is some 800 yards long by 500 broad. It contains besides the huge reception tents, some 100 large dwelling tents and about 2,000 small ones, and its total population will be about 2,500 persons. From the Circuit House, where the Viceregal family will reside there is a beautiful view of the Fort, the Jumna and its bridge, and the lovely structure of the Taj stands prominently out on the right. The camp is very perfect, and has been laid out by Major Smallwood, R. A., who arranged Lord Curzon's camp at the Delhi Durbar. He has had an able assistant in Conductor O'Donald. Sir John Hewett's camp, though considerably smaller, is remarkable both for its lovely situation on the borders of a lake near the Taj, and for the tasteful and beautiful decorations of its tents. It is universely admired and has been arranged by Mr. Ludovic Porter, C. S., Messrs. E. Clarke and Co., Lahore, supplied most of the hangings. All the camps are lighted by electricity, the installations being the work of Captain Willis, R. E. The recent Delhi Durbar has undoubtedly taught several valuable lessons in economy, and many of the striking features of the camps have cost comparatively small sums.

The orders which have been issued for the grand review on the 12th are to the effect that on the arrival on the ground of the Viceroy, escorted by the Commander-in-Chief, the headquarters staff Imperial Cadet Corps and Viceregal Body-guard, a Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired. The troops will then march past, the R. H. A., D. and I Batteries leading. Then will follow the Cavalry Division, the Royal Artillery Mountain and Heavy Batteries, the 7th Infantry Division, and 8th Infantry Division, concluding the march past. The second march past will be the R. H. A. and Cavalry in line at a gallop and ten Infantry battalions by Divisions in mass. The Review will conclude with an advance in review order at the gallop by the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry. Guns have been booming all the morning announcing the arrival of various Chiefs in Agra. The Begum of Bhopal has just arrived.

VICEROY RETURNS CHIEFS' VISITS.

AGRA, JANUARY 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by his staff under a Guard of Honour comprised of 100 rank and file and Salutes of 31 guns returned the state visits of the following Ruling Chiefs this afternoon:—Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur and Gwalior, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikanir and Datia, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dholpur and Kishengarh; Their Highnesses the Maharjas of Nabha, Benares and His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

Rain has not held up, but seems to have set in for the day making it very bleak and foggy. In consequence of the inclement weather, the polo matches fixed for to-day in connection with the tournament for the International Cup presented by the Viceroy have been postponed.

The following teams entered for the tournament,—The Royal Dragoons, the 12th Lancers, the 15th Hussars, the 17th Lancers, the 17th Tiwna Lancers, the 39th Central India Horse, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Rifle Brigade, the Imperial Cadet Corps the Bikanir team, the Bhopal team, the Kishengarh team and the scouts.

USEFUL GUIDE FOR THE AGRA CAMP.

AGRA, JANUARY 9.

A very useful and instructive compilation in 3 parts giving full and comprehensive details regarding Command Concentration Orders, details of guards and escorts to be furnished, salutes to be fired and orders for parades during the Concentration Camp on the occasion of the Amir's visit, with appendices and notices dealing with the special suburban train service, memorandum on general arrangements of the Viceroy's State visit, with programme of events in a conjested form for the Amir's visit and sketch of plans showing postal arrangements, plan of the review and order of troops together with other useful information regarding bazar supplies etc., has been issued by the General Officer Commanding, Eastern Command which in view of the limited facilities for obtaining information forms a valuable guide, the publication of which involved considerable pains and is the result of much hard work by the staff who at the sacrifice of time and comfort have been able after working night and day, to place this helpful budget of information in the hands of general public and visitors.

HOAX ON THE AMRITSAR PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 9.

The Amritsar populace have been hoaxed. The event, however, shows how very eager the natives are to have a look at the Amir. A whisper went round the city that His Highness was to say his afternoon prayers and take his tea on Sunday at Chheharta an insignificant flag station between Amritsar and Khasa, and not very long after sunrise people began to leave for the place in different vehicles and on foot. By 2 o'clock immense crowds had gathered at Chheharta while a long line of tum tums, ahigrams and other vehicles stood not far off. A number of tables and benches were arranged on the platform and this seemed to confirm the impression which had brought the crowd from Amritsar. They were not, however, long in discovering that it was not the Amir but some of the followers who had come for tea at Chheharta.

The poor innocents had to content themselves with the shadow.

THE AMIR'S SOLDIERLY FELLOW-FEELING.

A special Command Concentration order by General Sir Alfred Gaselee G. C. I. E. K. C. B., Commanding Eastern Command, just issued, states that His Highness the Amir has requested the General Commanding Eastern Command to express to the troops who paraded this morning in honour of his arrival his regret that they got wet. His Highness desiring to show his appreciation of the soldier-like manner in which the troops turned out and at the same time to share their discomfort herefrained from cloaking himself during the procession as they were not clocked.

INCESSANT RAIN IN AGRA.

Polo Tournament Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JANUARY 9.

The incessant firing of salutes probably has brought down rain and Agra to-day is in a state of slush. The two games of the Polo Tournament set down for to-day have in consequence been postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 9.

On the conclusion of the Agra Camp Lord Kitchener will probably proceed to Poona to witness the manœuvres there.

The statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th November amounted to Rs. 1,966, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 193. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 10th November were Rs. 34,739, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,518.

(For other Indian telegrams see page 6.)

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

Last week I observed that the Congress was talking autonomy and self-Government, it never occurred to that body to inquire what the master of the House would have to say to it, and I doubted very much that the Master would elect to suffer self-effacement for the pleasure of his opponents, abandoning the spoils of his conquest. I see that the London *Times* has put the same question in much plainer language.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY THE *Times*.

The country has been conquered by the sword, and in the last resort, it will be held by the sword, declares the leading journal. If I were an Englishman opposed to the Congress, I should say so plainly. I should not mince matters, as is done too often to avoid being brutally frank. In these days of humanitarianism and popular Government politicians and publicists do not feel themselves at liberty to make such a candid avowal. When some public men in England choose to flatter themselves away on occasions by saying that India holds India under a merciful Providence as a sacred trust only for the good of the natives, I honour them for the exuberance of their nature, supposing always that they are sincere in what they say. But the facts are against them. Human nature is against them. England does not want to benefit by the connection, but it does actually benefit in various ways. Nay, in the allocation of certain public charges between England and India, there is sometimes a disposition to put an unfair burden upon India, and but for the pressure of public opinion against the contemplation of a palpable wrong in such cases, this country would have been saddled with charges which, in justice, should be met from the Imperial exchequer.

A PASSING MOOD.

Chafing under the extravagant demands of the Congress the *Times*

elaborate and comprehensive for [illegible] the noble duty of man, may doubt very much whether mere men will be able to complete it within the allotted span of life. Never was the need but more living and high thinking placed on a pinnacle so inaccessible to human endeavour. It is a beautiful ideal though, and it commands my fullest respect. My faith in its realisation is somewhat shaken by the fact that out of a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs required for carrying it out, only a small fraction, about a lakh and a quarter, has hitherto been collected. I do not know how the present scheme will take with the Hindoos. But in regard to public movements in India, it is a chronic complaint that the funds available are far below the amount which is considered sufficient for their requirements; that in comparison with the enthusiasm evoked by them, the total of subscriptions is often most disappointing. The institution has, otherwise, my heartiest sympathy.

TRAMWAY TROUBLES.

The work of electrification of the tramway in Bombay is not going on space and the inconvenience which the public has to suffer in consequence is very great, indeed. The transition stage causing an upsetting of existing arrangements must inevitably produce some distress and discomfort, for which no one is to blame. But it is the duty of the Electric Tramway Company to minimize the evil, and whether they have attained conspicuous success in this respect is a highly debatable question. In his letter in reply to certain inquiries by the Corporation, the Managing Director makes at least one admission, namely, that contractors have failed in their engagement to carry out their appointed work within the time prescribed. I think there are other shortcomings for which the company appears to be directly responsible. The evil of overcrowding has become aggravated of late, and the waiting at junctions has been tediously long. I am afraid that cars are starting from terminal stations at longer intervals than before, and there is a general impression that in view of the approaching electrification, fresh horses are not purchased to the extent required. In the rush for seats there is a great deal of hustling and jostling and unseemly wrangling; and in the keen competition necessitated by the circumstances poor women are left hopelessly in the burch complainants of overcrowding and inconvenience have been made to the corporation; but the Gigmanity, (to use a Carlylean expression) which forms its principal element, has failed to grasp the situation and provide such remedy as is possible by enforcing the terms of the agreement between the municipality and company. It is the duty of the Corporation to see that and cars are run at proper intervals, as required under the bond and that the rolling stock sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements. Taught by experience, the Managing Director refrains from giving any assurance to the Corporation as to when the electric trams will commence running. He does not commit himself to anything definite, beyond the bare statement that under the agreement the Company is bound to complete it by 7th August 1908.

DION.

DEATH OF NAWAB ZAFFAR JUNG BAHADUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 9.

Nawab Zaffar Jung the Premier Noble, the nephew of His Highness and Assistant Minister, Military Department, died yesterday evening at 4 o'clock at his suburban seat at Pissalbanda. Arrangements were made for his burial to-day. With His Highness' permission the body was taken to the City Palace at 11 o'clock last night. The body will be removed to the Mecca Musjid at noon and after namaz, to Pessalbanda and buried beside the tomb of his illustrious father.

The Nawab was all right till half an hour before his death, doing official work and conversing with all. Suddenly he felt a chill and latter was taken to bed. Within a few minutes he expired. Much excitment prevails throughout the city, besides the greatest sympathy owing to the status and popularity of the deceased. Telegraphic intimation was sent to the Minister immediately at Aurangabad.

All Courts and public offices are closed to-day.

The leading nobles and chief officials assembled at the city Place to take part at the funeral.

THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

Appointment of Mr. J. P. Bulkeley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

A Press *communique* states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. John Pierson Bulkeley, B. A. of Keble College, Oxford, to be a member of the Indian Educational Service and to hold the appointment of Principal of the Rangoon Collegiate School in the place of Mr. Hetherington, appointed to the Indian Educational Service in Burma.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 9.

H. M. S. "Perseus," from Bombay visited the Maldives direct. On the 6th of January the Sultan visited the cruiser, and it arrived at Colombo to-day and sails for Rangoon to-morrow.

AN AVERTED COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 9.

During the mooring last night of the P. and O. S. S. "Delhi" from Singapore she narrowly escaped a collision with the S. S. Dumbea and the "City of Athens" owing to strong wind.

CHEQUE FORGERY CASE.

Arrest of J. Osborne alias Demden

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 9.

It will be remembered that in the early part of last year there was a Note Forgery Case before the Courts here in which one J. Osborne *alias* Demden was implicated but was acquitted by the First Assistant Resident. Owing to the astuteness of the Police this man was arrested last night on a charge of forging the signature of Captain Guyon of the Royal Fusiliers on a cheque for Rs. 1,235 on the Bank of Bengal.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Caledonia" which is expected to arrive to-morrow from Aden, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Woodstock, Mr S — Policeman, Mr J
Bennett, Mr J — Quin, Lady A W
Campbell, Mr A S — Reatch, Mr T E
Jenkin, Mr W F — Standing, Mr A O
Mosby, Mr B H — Terweck, Mr J

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Aird, Mr J — Harris, Mr O G
Alston, Capt — Lovegrove Mr S H
[illegible] Mr G A — Lovegrove, Mrs
[illegible] Mr and Mrs — Maxwell, Major A G
Cr[illegible] Mr J — Peas, Mrs N
Cr[illegible] Mr C E — Scott, Mr A G
[illegible] Mr — Thomsen, Mr Ch
[illegible] Major A — Thomsen, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Glover, Mr Thos — Redwell, Col
Glover, Mr N S — Wilmot, Capt
Finell, Mr Chas

FROM BRINDISI.

Hamerton, Dr J — Pilley, Dr J J
Polley, Capt G W — Sales, Dr W

FROM PORT SAID.

White, Mr J C — White, Mrs

FROM CALCUTTA.

Spindler, Mr W E G — Spindler, Mrs

FOR RANGOON.

Rockwell Mr A F — Symons, Mr H B

LORD CURZON AND BURDWAN.

Memorial Erected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser with His Royal Highness the Landgrave of Hesse motored to Burdwan yesterday to open a gateway to be known as the Star of India Gateway, built in memory of Lord Curzon's visit to Burdwan in April 1904. After the party were seated the Maharaja made a short speech to which the Lieutenant-Governor replied, and after three cheers Sir Andrew released a silken veil which was drawn across the roadway and declared the gateway open. The party then left for Calcutta by motor at 3 p.m.

PRESIDENCY ALLOWANCES.

Scheme to Meet Enhanced Rent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The Presidency Allowances at Calcutta have notoriously become inadequate of recent year especially for married men. The Secretary of State has accordingly agreed to a somewhat more liberal scale, but he has accepted the view of the Government of India that no increase in allowances will prove an effective remedy for pressure of high rents and that in fact, any additional allowances are likely to raise the rents still further. The scheme has accordingly been prepared and the Secretary of State has given it his general approval for building quarters for married Government officials (exclusive of those in the higher appointments) who are permanent residents in Calcutta both Military and Civil. The details of the scheme have yet to be worked out and it will be started on a comparatively small scale tentatively.

When the officers are provided with quarters under the scheme, they will have to pay rents on the P. W. D. scale, subject in case of Civilians to a maximum of ten per cent. of their salary, and in case of soldiers to the maximum prescribed by Military Rules.

LAND-HOLDERS IN MADRAS.

Discussion of the Estates Land Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

A General Meeting of the Madras Landholders was held yesterday, with the Rajah of Venkatagiri, President in the Chair. Almost all the leading Zamindars of the Presidency were present, either in person or by proxy. The major portion of the Presidential Address was devoted to the Madras Estates Land Bill, now before the Legislative Council. Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetti moved for the despatch of a telegram to the Secretary of State for India by the President, in the name of the Association, with reference to his answer to a question put by Mr. J. D. Rees on the Madras Estates Land Bill urging further enquiry as indispensable.

The Meeting next appointed 20 gentlemen as members of a deputation to wait upon the Governor to-morrow to discuss with him the Land Estates Bill, from the point of view of the Zemindars, Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetti being the spokesman.

The Hon'ble the Rajah of Kurupam moved a Resolution making special appeal for funds in view of the total loss of funds sustained by the Association owing to the failure of Arbuthnots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

The following is the text of the telegram which the Meeting unanimously resolved to send to Mr. Morley :—

"The Landholders' Association learns with dismay your answer to Mr. Rees' interpellation that you are not disposed to direct further enquiry by the Madras Government as desired by the Landholders solely for the ascertainment of the actual facts on the vital questions involved. The Select Committee made no concession except as to jurisdiction and procedure partially, but completely adhered to the fundamental principle of the Bill conferring permanent occupancy right on all tenants without distinction, ignoring the custom of contract, Judicial decisions and official pronouncements including Despatches of the Secretaries of State. The sections amended or newly added entail on landholders additional forfeiture of property, rights, disabilities, hardships and extinction of customary and established sources of revenue, restrictions of liberty of contract and compromise, the extension of home farm, fixing the initial shist by contract prohibited. The customary rent in kind is jeopardised and landholders are reduced to mere rent receivers and made inferior to ryots."

The Solicitors will hand in their Memorandum showing the effect of the Committee's amendments, and praying further enquiry as indispensable.

COLOMBO BREAK-WATER EXTENSIONS.

To Cost Sixty-six Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 9.

The plans for the Colombo South-west Breakwater extension arrived last week. The width will be 36 feet, the original portion being 34 feet. The work occupies four years and will cost 66 lakhs.

Preparations are in full swing.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 9.

Lord Kitchener will make a short tour which will end at the Agra Concentration, and returns to Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

THE PRIVATE PADDOCK AT MAHALAKSHMI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has often occurred to me to draw the attention of the Stewards to the exclusion of gentlemen in the first enclosure to what is known as the "Private Paddock." Why this should be has often and is still a puzzle to me. Considering that the fee to the Grand Stand is Rs. 5, each day, I think it only just that each and every one in the first enclosure should be in a position to see the horses parade without being obliged to pay an extra Re. 1 in order to do so. Speaking from experience I maintain that it is absolutely necessary to have a look at an animal before putting money on him, and this was only too evident at the 3rd Extra Meeting when a certain horse was made favourite by the bookies but failed to win. Those who saw the animal sweat profusely were fortunate, and were not tempted to back him, others of course backed him with disastrous results. If the energetic Secretary would do away with charging gentlemen Re. 1 extra to go the "Private Paddock," I am sure everybody will greatly appreciate this step.—Yours &c.

PUNTER.

A YOUNG telegraph operator and a young lady also telegraph operator in Paris, in love with each other established a system of wireless telegraphy, which was carried on with great satisfaction to them for some time. He lived on the Avenue Victor Hugo, she on the Boulevard Edgar Quinet, about three miles away. On his balcony he put up a spider from which messages were despatched to the pole on her house. But before long an official sentinel at the wireless post on the Eiffel Tower perceived this competition with the wireless service of the State, and inspectors some days later arrived at the homes of the lovers and carried away the offending apparatus, with a warning that if the offence were renewed it would entail a heavy fine.

INDIAN HERALDRY.

Some Pointed Observations.

A few days ago I was so struck by the brilliant colouring of some emblem painted on the door panel of a waiting landau that I crossed the street to see what it was.

It was the Royal arms! not quite correctly emblazoned and garnished all round with little Union Jacks, but still—the Royal Arms.

I asked the syce whether he was expecting to drive the Shah-en-Shah but he did not seem to appreciate the pleasantry.

The incident however set me reflecting on the degradation to which the noble and gentle art of Heraldry has sunk in this country and whether some remedy cannot be found for the present condition of things.

Heraldry is essentially a Christian science and in all the older Christian countries there is some recognised authority held in greater or less repute—generally the latter I fear nowadays—which is supposed to control the use and abuse of heraldic forms and emblems.

Still the use of emblematic cognizances is and has been common to all nations, and although it has only been reduced to a science in Christian countries and therefore cannot be adopted in its entirety in others, still the greater part of it, in particular the rules as to the blazoning of different colours, the symbolism of ordinaries, and the use of crests, supporters and liveries are applicable everywhere.

In India it seems to be the fashion now to assume crests and coat armour and yet the first principles of the heraldic science, simple as they are, appear to be woefully misunderstood or wilfully ignored.

Except of course in the case of Englishmen and such native gentlemen as have been made companions or Knights of any of the Imperial Orders it cannot be maintained that the Earl Marshal and the English College of Heralds have any jurisdiction in in this country and there is therefore at present nothing to prevent any native gentleman from assuming any coat-of-arms or crest he chooses, provided only he belongs to the class to whom the right to bear arms is recognised to attach, and he adheres to those general laws which are applicable to the science as a whole.

For instance no man can assume the arms of another family unless he may have received a special royal license to do so, in which case he must assume the surname of that family also.

Least of all can he assume the royal arms like the owner of the landau to which I have alluded.

Such an assumption would have been treated as high treason by Henry VII; under the Stuarts it would certainly have been contempt of the King's Majesty, to be summarily dealt with by the Star Chamber; and even in these days cannot be called anything but an insult to the Emperor though of course in this case an unintentional one.

Here too it may be remarked that the use of scarlet liveries anywhere in His Majesty's dominions is an act of gross disrespect and although such liveries seem popular in this country and his Majesty's representatives apparently do not think it necessary to correct the practise, the adoption of such a livery would be as inconceivable an audacity in England as would the appearance of a sky-blue one at Versailles under the *ancien regime*.

The heraldic rule as to the adoption of liveries—a rule I fear ignored by Europeans almost as much as by natives—is that a man's livery should be of the same colour as the field of his coat-of-arms: If this would otherwise be red, he, out of respect for the crown, uses claret colour or magenta. If he does not possess a coat-of-arms his livery should be green, or else of some non-heraldic colour.

Then again, while on the subject of colours when a gentleman decides to assume a coat-of-arms he cannot put a colour on a colour nor a metal on a metal.

To explain my meaning the two metals are "or" and "argent," that is to say gold and silver or yellow and white, while the colours are: gules, azure vert, sable, and so forth (red, blue, green, black). Now under the laws of heraldry it is impossible to have a yellow lion on a white field but you may have a lion of either metal on a blue field. Similarly a black elephant on a red field is not permissable.

Then in the matter of crests: A crest is a purely personal cognizance. It may be used by the owner and his sons but under no circumstances by his retainers or servants. The modern practice of engraving the family crest on the footman's buttons, or in India of placing it as a sort of cockade in the butler's *puggaree* is incorrect and essentially wrong. Heraldically it is equivalent to the servant wearing his master's old hat without his permission.

The only heraldic emblem which may be used in this way is the family badge. Anybody may assume a badge—even in England the College of Heralds have no jurisdiction over them.

(For the benefit of those who do not know what a badge is, it may be explained that the Prince of Wales' three ostrich plumes are a badge while his crest of course is the same as the King's—the lion on the crown.)

I am well aware that a newspaper article of this sort is not likely to effect much reform in these matters. But it seems a pity that when British India was converted into an empire it was not thought necessary to introduce any of the forms of empire or pageantry of chivalry. No hereditary court officials have been created, no tenants in Grand Sergeanty, not even an Indian coat-of-arms.

The absence of all these things was never more painfully evident than at the last Delhi Durbar when heralds had to be improvised for the occasion and all arrangements had to be made *de novo* and yet were so made as to establish no precedent worth remembering for future occasions.

As far as ruling chiefs are concerned an Heraldic Office would be a natural adjunct to the Foreign Secretariat and if any experiment in this direction proved a success, provincial offices of the same kind might be established. They would soon pay for themselves in fees.

V. D.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT REWA.

The hired Transport Rewa, under the Command of Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour to-day from Southampton, which port she left on the 19th December and called at Malta, Port Said and Suez. During the voyage she met with fresh gales in the Mediterranean. She brought drafts and furloughmen, consisting of 69 Officers, 14 ladies, 18 children, 9 Warrant officers, 18 women, and 24 children, 1,248 non-commissioned Officers and men, 80 Women, and children. The following are the names of the officers :—

BY Col W H Sitwell, D S O and wife — 2nd Lt A C E March R F A
Capt W N Acton, I Rl Irish — Rev A G R Cowley C of E wife and 2 children Chaplain
Lieut G A Delme-Murray and wife, 2 Shrops L I — Rev G Bussell Chaplain
Lt Col D Beaton, R A M C — Lt Col L F N Nash, wife and 2 children R A M C
Major L A Bosanquet and wife and 2 children N and D — Capt D Aherne, R A M C
Capt T U P Sadler wife and child — 2nd Lt S L Pallane R A M C
2nd Lt T H M Douglas N and D — 2nd Lt A Trenchard 2 N Staff Regt
2nd A F B Parson N and D — 2nd Lt H M Linten, 2 Shrop L I
2nd T L G Carter, N and D — Lieut T S Nimmo, A V C
2nd D A Lewis, N and D — Lieut T A Besley A V C
Lieut W N Hunt, R A — 2nd Lt A W Galway R I R
Lieut Cole B Gedley H A — 2nd Lt E P Tweedy, I R Highrs
Capt R G Martineau R F A — 2nd Lt H A Sclanis, 3 Worc Regt
Capt A E M Read R F A — 2nd Lt T M R Ford 7 W Riding
Capt A Shopping R A M C — 2nd Lt St V F Hohmuzek 1 R Lanc
Lieut "Schatchard R A M C — 2nd Lt G H D Howard 1 R Lanc
Lieut A T B Reynolds, 12 Lancers — Major E M Smythe V C, 6 Dr Gds
2nd Lt T Woodhouse, 2 E Yorks — Capt G Makins, 1st K R R C
Lieut W C Clarke, 1 Manchr — Wife of Lt Col C Nanton,
Capt A de V Maclean, 2 R Surrey — Capt W A French wife and 2 children Indian Army
Lieut T H Morrah, 1 R Lance — Capt F A Jackson, Indian Army
Lieut F Fitz Gibbon, R F A — Lieut H G Bagnell, Indian Army
2nd Lt R R Whitaker, 1 W York Regt — Lieut D H Fowell, Indian Army
Capt A de C Scott, and wife 1 Shrop — Wife of Capt Lloyds and child I M S
Lieut T H Baker — Rev T D Coutts Wesleyan
Lieut F A C Downes, 2 R T F — Rev H E Gawder Chaplain
Lieut H A Kirby R G A — Capt E L Hayter wife and 3 children R A
Lieut C G A Cooper, R F A — 2nd Lt Hutchinson, 1 B T Rifle
Lieut T V Sherrard, R F A — Lieut F A B Johnstone Indian Army
Lieut A T Bingham, R F A — Lieut S Carwithen, wife and 3 children I M S
2nd Lt R Verney, 3 R Bde — Wife of Lt Col R H Rodwell wife and 2 children Staff
2nd Lt S H Drummond, Bde
Bt Major A G Pratt 1 Essex
Lieut B B Sadly I N Pts
Lieut E B Hemming R F A

FROM MALTA.

Capt R K Aplin D S O wife and child — 2nd Lt T B Noyes R G 14 Hussars
2nd Lt R V Willes Essex Regt
2nd Lt A St R Wright Dorset Regt
Lt T H Knight R G 14 Hussars

FROM PORTSAID.

Lieut M L Holmes, R G A

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 8.

THE NIZAM.

His Highness has commanded that a few rooms are to be added to the garden-house at Sardarnagar, where he is at present staying. Their construction is going on very rapidly under his own supervision, and it is not unlikely that His Highness will prolong his stay at Sardarnagar for some time longer.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, returned to headquarters last Thursday evening. This last shikar trip has not been quite as successful as the previous ones, which is due to the rain that prevailed during his stay in camp. He leaves to-morrow evening for Aurangabad to join the Prime Minister.

THIRD CLASS PLEADER'S EXAMINATION.

This examination began to-day in the Public Gardens, owing to the exceptionally large number of candidates who have sat this year.

A PANIC.

Owners of horses have been put into an enormous fright owing to the tongues of more than half-a-dozen of these dumb animals having been cut off and thrown down in their respective stables. This has occurred in various places within the last few days, and near the Residency, a pair of horses belonging to a high official have been similarly treated: their tongues were cut off and the animals were found in a helpless and miserable condition in the morning. It is not known whether this is done for mischief alone or whether there is any deeper object. It is also curious that the tongues cut off are not taken away, but are left in the stables. It goes without saying that the *badmash* or *badmashes* connected with these heartless and villainous atrocities should be traced and brought to book without much loss of time. The police, of course, are on the alert, but it cannot be said how much reliance can be placed on their vigilance, particularly when they do not intend to *discover* the offenders, Whom the Goda favour, they favour.

THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Judicial Administration of His Highness' Dominions is under the control and supervision of the High Court, but it is not understood how the Administrative Bench deals with the periodical reports submitted by Subordinate Courts on the administration of justice in the districts. Two of the Puisne Judges go out annually on an inspection tour in the districts, and on their return they submit a report to Government, and there the matter ends, as no Resolutions or Reviews are issued thereon by the Government. It will be seen from the reports submitted to the High Court from divisional headquarters that even a trivial case is not usually disposed of within a period of six or seven months, and there are instances in which the same has been extended to seven more than two years. The average period for the disposal of a miscellaneous petition is said to be about two years, and the majority of cases challanned by the Police have been prolonged for two to four years. The number of hearings in each case is said to range from 50 to 100, half of which result in adjournments—on frivolous grounds—without any work being done at all. It should also be borne in mind that the parties and witnesses in these cases do not always belong to the headquarter station of any particular officer, but they have to come from long distances unconnected with road or railway. It is no doubt true that these cases have to be tried and disposed of by Talukdars and Tehsildars who are obliged very often to tour about in connection with the Revenue branch of their work, but that would be absolutely no excuse for this extraordinary evasiveness and almost culpable indifference to duty as well as disregard of public interests. The Police cannot turn out efficient work on account of these delays, and one of the repeated complaints of the Inspector General of Police is based on this vexed question of delay, for even in the best of cases the witnesses are likely to be tampered with or strike work out of sheer disgust and worry. But what may be the feelings of an undertrial prisoner, who is really innocent and is ultimately set free after incarceration in the police lock-up for a period of two to four years? It can easily be imagined what amount of influence the lowest police Patels can exercise in the interior of a district, to say nothing of an ordinary constable or a chowkidar. Then about the witnesses. It is not a pleasant thing for those who have no interest in the case to be off and on dragged into court same dozens of times, either on account of fear of the police or out of sympathy for the accused. It has therefore become difficult to find respectable witnesses in the pursuit of justice. In fact, such a person would deliberately close his eyes and avoid being seen or otherwise deny all knowledge of any occurrence, even though it might have happened in his presence. A good deal of improvement could be effected by the High Court in this direction, and it is hoped that the Administrative Bench will make a closer and more effective study of the reports submitted to them. More important measures have no doubt to originate from the Government, but the public would be much happier even for small mercies, while the administration of Justice would become worthy of the name.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

The Demand for a Nonofficial Chairman.

AN "AUTHORISED" OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

THE tenth ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Centre Municipal Office, Corporation Buildings; on Wednesday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Chairman of the Corporation presided.

The Chairman, on the Commissioners taking their seats, wished them all a very Happy New Year and announced that the rules for the Conduct of business were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* yesterday morning and now came into force.

The meeting then resumed the discussion on the review of the Special Committee appointed to review the Administration Report for 1905-06.

The Chairman stated that Mr. A. C. Banerjee was in possession of the house on the last occasion; but he was "not here."

Mr. Bertram: I hope he is not dead (laughter).

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson then made some remarks regarding the opinion expressed by Mr. Bertram about having a non-official chairman. He had been asked to express the opinion of the Government on this question of adopting the Bombay system of having a non-official chairman, but he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was in no way authorised to make such a statement on behalf of the Government and what he said must be taken as his own individual opinion. He referred to the reasons given in the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council in 1899 by the Hon Mr. E. N. Baker and the late Sir John Woodburn, when the same question was considered, the speakers on the other side being Mr. J. G. Apcar and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. Mr. Baker, then pointed out the importance of having a link between the three co-ordinate authorities, which link was important in order to prevent friction and delay and to preserve the stimulative and the initiative and to prevent a growth of irresponsible authority among subordinates. The motion for the adoption of the Bombay system was rejected by the Council by what Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee described as an overwhelming majority. He (Mr. Macpherson) believed that in the present condition of Calcutta it would be disadvantageous to separate the executive and the presidential functions which the present Chairman so well and so ably filled. After referring to the various amendments brought forward, Mr. Macpherson went on to say that it was now twenty-nine years since he first came to Calcutta and during that time there had been great improvements. In looking at the work of the past year, although there were shortcomings to notice and much remained to be done, yet the municipal administration of the city had advanced not equally in all parts of the city, but it had advanced and was advancing and if they all worked together it would continue to advance.

The Chairman, in closing the debate, said he had intended to say a few words in connection with the remarks of Mr. A. C Banerjee, in the last occasion which were not exactly consistent with the dignity of that house; but as Mr. Banerjee was not present he would refrain from saying anything on that point.

Mr. Wyness and the Hon. Babu Radha Charan Pal's amendments were then put and lost. The motion to accept the review as amended by Babu Amulydhone Addy's amendment was next put and carried by a large majority.

TWENTY tame seals, owed by J. C. Stryker, of Morristown, New Jersey, have been stolen. They lived in a stream, and each day entered a spring to be fed from Stryker's hand. They had become so tame, says the *Express* correspondent at New York, that they permitted him to take them out of the water and caress them. He attracted them at feeding time by rapping on a stone wall which surrounds the spring.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NET AND FUR.

Net and fur is one of the popular combinations this season—even in full-dress evening costumes this idea is exploited. The heavy bands of fur are placed round the bottom of the skirts, and the result is extremely effective. One model was in black, and a deep band of Persian lamb held the full net folds of the skirt down in the proper, clinging lines. Above the band of fur several narrow ribbings of black velvet were set on the net at three-inch intervals, and a line of fine gold cord ran along the middle of each ribbing, hardly visible except in occasional thread-like gleams. Velvet and broadcloth is another popular combination, and heavy net or chiffon cloth trimmed with heavy material of the same tone, and worn with coats of the heavier material or alike, is very smart. A gown of fine glossy black broadcloth was very becoming, trimmed with bias bands of chiffon velvet. A little coat of heavy black silk was worn with this gown. It was composed of four or five little capes, and each cape was hemmed with inch-wide velvet. Short frills of cloth formed the sleeves, over double puffs of white mousseline de soie—soft folds of this silk also showed inside the open fronts of the little coat. In the decoration of these gowns many fancy buttons are employed, and these are to be seen in every shade, as well as in gold or silver. They form a most effective decoration. Hand embroidery has also been lavished on many of the gowns.

THE NEW BLOUSES.

Some of the newest blouses are exquisitely dainty and attractive, but they carry with them elements of real danger—for women who attract adipose tissue. The latest idea is to completely cover the blouse with narrow frills of Valenciennes lace or with Valenciennes and Flemish laces mixed—the frills being arranged in horizontal rows from throat to waist. It is an extremely pretty style for very slender girls of women, but it demands an amount of slenderness which might fairly be called "fluiness."

A Paris lady correspondent writes:—Much has been said and written about the courageous five who so strongly desire to have the right to drive the Parisian fiacre. My personal view—and it is based on considerable knowledge of the gay French capital—is that no position could well be more undesirable for a woman than that of "cocher de fiacre"; but wilful woman must have her way, and so we must be satisfied to discuss this new departure from the dress standpoint.

THE LADY CAB-DRIVERS.

Many suggestions have been made—in jest and in earnest—on this subject, but the latest and most picturesque has come from a famous poet whose dramatic works have been translated into many languages. He suggests that the lady drivers should wear divided skirts similar to those adopted for bicycling, with short jackets and flat felt hats in the style of the Spaniard from Andalusia! The idea is really an excellent one and eminently practical; the coats are double-breasted and reach just below the waist, and the flat-brimmed felt hats would shade the eyes from the sun and protect them to a certain extent from the wind; added to this, the costume would be far from unbecoming. The whole affair is still on the knees of the gods, but it is sincerely to be hoped that these venturesome ladies will never allow themselves to be persuaded to wear the frightful glazed hats—in black or white—which are the delight of the French "cocher."

SEALSKIN IN FAVOUR.

Sealskin has taken a new lease of life, and, apparently, a long one; it is worn in many and various forms—short sac coatees, boleros, pelerines, and long redingotes; in the latter form it is at its best, and one coat which specially attracted my attention had raised braidings of a very elaborate order down the fronts, the braids being in the exact shade of fur. The coat was worn over a seal brown velvet gown, and the only touch of colour was in the wide-brimmed hat—in the shape of a flat crown of bright crimson cloth covered with Turkish embroideries. The brim of this hat was composed of silk beaver, and there were several seal-brown ostrich feathers and one large black paradise bird.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk fall at Nagpur, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Gangor and Jhansi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force had been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The veriations of the maximum show a defect of 5° at Ratnagiri and an excess of 5° to 7° at Saugor, Khandwa, Jaipur, Jhansi and Allahabad, while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 18° in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Khandwa and the lowest 52° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Fifteen stations report light showers.

Weather to the north of latitude 12° is cloudy and in an unsettled condition and local scattered rain is to be expected.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to adopt the telegraphone, an invention enabling the telegraph wires to be used for telephonic purposes without disturbing telegraphic work. The instruments (says a morning paper) were first installed on section lines on the shores of Lake Superior, and were found to work satisfactorily.

TRAINED NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

POISONED AND ULCERATED LEG RESTORED BY ZAM-BUK.

A hospital nurse, gifted and experienced, has recently met with remarkable proof of Zam-Buk's antiseptic, curative, and healing powers. Her case was a very serious one of poisoning and ulceration, and the success achieved by Zam-Buk enhances the splendid reputation of this pure skin cure.

Writing from her home, 33, Webb's Road, Benerely Road, Battersea Rise, London, S. W., Nurse H. says:—"Last May, in trying to save a child from falling, I grazed the front on my leg severely. It bled profusely, but my nursing duties prevented me getting to my room for about four hours. I had on a new embroidered stocking, and the result was that my leg got poisoned. As soon as possible I fomented the parts with antiseptics, and applied the usual ointments but my leg got rapidly worse. I then went to a doctor, but his treatment was very much the same as my own, with the addition of medicine, and, there was still no improvement. By this time my leg was badly ulcerated. It was quite green, and in one place I could see the bone. The wound extended from just below the knee to the ankle.

"One morning a friend gave me a small supply of Zam-Buk, and I applied it, with the result that I got the first good night's rest I had had for about three weeks. I got a proper supply of Zam-Buk, and persevered with the dressing for several weeks. The wound soon got healthy, and Zam-Buk promoted the gradual growth of sound flesh and a healthy skin until the limb was perfectly healed."

Zam-Buk's merit is openly recognised in official quarters. No home can afford to be without it.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s., Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, post paid and packed free on receipt of prices: Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2-8-0 per box.

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 10th Jan. 1907.

BY THE WAY.

LONDON TO PARIS BY RAIL IN FOUR HOURS.

If the Channel Tunnel scheme should ever become an accomplished fact, it will be quite possible to travel by rail from London to Paris in four or five hours—in other words, Paris will be brought as close to London as Leeds is now. To make the scheme possible a Bill has again been presented to Parliament, and after a century of agitation—for the proposal was first suggested to Napoleon himself—there is some hope that the enterprise will make substantial progress. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that the Legislature has always opposed the scheme. On the contrary, the project obtained the consent of both the British and French Governments in 1874, but after a joint Commission had settled all points of jurisdiction, the right of blocking, and questions of international control, the scheme fell through, owing to the English company being unable to raise the necessary capital.

BORING A MILE-AND-A-HALF UNDER THE SEA.

At various times power has been granted to make borings, which have established the fact that the same stratum of chalk which passes under the sea on the English coast reappears on the cliffs of France; and such men as Sir John Hawkshaw, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Professor Boyd Dawkins, and Sir Edward Watkin have done good service in this direction. Indeed, so successful were the borings made in 1884, when a 7ft. drift-way was driven under the sea for nearly a mile and a half, that Professor Dawkins says they could have carried this boring successfully over to France had the Government not stopped the operations! The cost of the scheme is the main difficulty, and estimates vary from £10,000,000 up to £20,000,000.

THE PHONOGRAPH AS EVIDENCE.

No one who is familiar with New York will suppose that the "Society for the suppression of Unnecessary Noises," recently formed in that city, has either an easy or an unnecessary task. It is now making special efforts for the suppression of noise in the neighbourhood of hospitals. For this purpose it is making and collecting phonographic records. These will be taken to Albany—accompanied, no doubt, by the necessary affidavits—and reproduced there, so that the State legislators may enjoy the testimony of their own ears as to the din which at present so seriously retards the recovery of patients. Application will also be made for the stationing of special police near the hospitals, for the enforcement of existing by-laws.

THE MARY JONES MEMORIAL.

An illustration of the monument which has recently been erected at Llanfihangel-y-Pennat appears in the *Christian Commonwealth*. The monument is to commemorate the action of Mary Jones, of that village, who, becoming desirous of possessing a copy of the Bible, walked to Bala, some twelve miles distant, to obtain one. The Rev. Thomas Charles, from whom she obtained the coveted Scriptures, was so struck by the scarcity of copies of the Bible in the Welsh villages that he forwarded a message to the Religious Tract Society, and the result was that an organisation for distributing the Bibles was formed, which eventually became the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose work is known all over the world.

LOST IN HIS CONSTITUENCY.

An M.P. getting lost in his own constituency sounds like a joke, but when it is remembered that some of the Commonwealth constituencies are larger than the whole of England and Wales, it will be admitted that such a misadventure is quite possible. It has actually occurred in New South Wales, where Mr. Webster, a Labour member seeking re-election, lost his way in the bush and was wandering about for twenty-six hours without food or water before he sighted a habitation.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

Edinburgh has now adopted compulsory notification of phthisis. It is the first town in Scotland to do so, leading the way, as it has always done, in the notification of infectious diseases. To bring about this gratifying result has taken some years, but owing to the education of public opinion it may be said to have come very rapidly in the end. There were many bogies conjured up by those who were opposed to the scheme, but they were easily disposed of by the Convener of the Public Health Committee, who, in a speech on Tuesday, showed that it was not the office of the local authorities to provide sanatoriums or labour colonies, but that their duty lay in isolating infectious cases of consumption for the protection of the public. When is London to follow suit in this matter?

"RALPH CONNOR."

How the popular Canadian novelist got his pen-name is told in the *Book Monthly*. He sent his first piece of literary work to a friend, the editor of a Canadian magazine. There were reasons why his name should not be given, and the question arose what name should appear. A telegram was sent to him, there being little time to spare, and he replied, "Sing sketch Cannor." "No" said his friend the editor, "that won't do; it will betray the fact that it is not a real name." Then he asked, "Why Cannor—perhaps a telegraphist's mistake for Connor?" Next he searched for a Christian name—Frank, Chris, Fred, finally Ralph, and "Ralph Connor" it became by editorial baptism.

A CROWN MADE FROM CANNON.

The Queen of Roumania tells, in the January *Pall Mall Magazine*, the story of an Iron Crown—the emblem of Royalty with which King Carol, her husband, was crowned at Bucharest in 1881. At first he was strongly averse to any such emblem; but, in deference to the popular wish, consented, stipulating, however, that no expense of gold or gems should be lavished on it. "We will send to the Arsenal," he said, "for a piece of one of the captured cannon, and it shall be

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE.

REGARDING the farewell of Sir James La Touche to this country, the *Indian Spectator* observes :—A truly popular ruler bids good-bye to the coral strands of India to-day. We have had occasion recently to notice Sir James La Touche's farewell addresses in the United Provinces. The words of sympathy spoken by him to the noblemen of Oudh, to the authorities of the Central Hindu College at Benares, to the Vaisya Conference and to other public bodies, were an index to an administration which, though less eventful and less conspicuous in the history of Agra and Oudh than the government of his predecessor, was yet marked by several measures making for progress and prosperity.

THE ROYAL VISITOR.

Touching the Amir's visit to this country the *Parsi* discourses: His Majesty will see many things in India of which he could have had only a vague conception before; and though science has thrust strange ambassadors into the midst of the primitive barbarity of Afghanistan, the Amir's visit will doubtless mark the inauguration of a general turning-up of the mountain kingdom to modern conditions. For the present, however, all is pure sightseeing. The camp at Agra will afford a magnificent spectacle, and in a weaker man than Habibulla Khan would breed a sense of his own importance which had warranted such an outlay. But the Amir is a level-headed man, though however stolid he is, he may well have been pleased at King Edward's telegram in which he was addressed as a brother sovereign—thus setting for ever the vexed question as to how he should be addressed.

The *Gujerati* writes :—Even the stationary East is moving fast with the times. No country can now afford to stand aside in isolation from the rest of the world. The visit of His Highness the Ameer Habibulla of Afghanistan to India is symptomatic of the great change that is coming over Asia and her inhabitants. No ruler of Afghanistan has hitherto toured through British India, and some of the Ameer's subjects who are trading in British India have absolutely refused to believe that the report of his projected visit could be possibly correct, as in their opinion such a visit would mean an end to his rule over Afghanistan. And yet to-day the Ameer's presence in British India is an incontrovertible fact. Whatever the feelings of the generality of the population under his rule, his visit is a fair indication of his own attitude and that of his responsible adviser towards outside world and more especially towards the British government. For our own part we are not sorry that the Ameer who has never been further from his capital than Jallalabad and has seen no city larger than Cabul has come out to India and will have an opportunity of witnessing some of the best features of western civilization and British administration.

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

The *Indian Spectator* writes :—As the official inquiry into the conditions of factory labour in India has commenced, Mr. Dorabji Panday has published a timely pamphlet on the hours of mill labour in India. He does not discuss the question from the standpoint of the philanthropist, as Mr. Morley seems desirous of doing, but from a purely economic point of view. The curtailment of work by a single hour a day means a reduction of the working hours by 309 in the year. Out yarn and cloth production is estimated at about a pound per loom per hour. It is computed that the reduction of the hours of labour by an hour a day would entail upon the country a loss of 1,14,125 bales of 400 pounds each of yarn, and 66,950 bales of 300 pounds each of cloth, per year. Roughly speaking, this would represent an annual loss of 3 crores of rupees. In Mr. Dorabji's opinion, a week of 74 working hours would meet all practical requirements, and any further reduction compelled by the law would prove disastrous to the industry. While the primary object of the inquiry is the well-being of the labouring classes, the possible effect on the industry in which those classes are interested is also a matter of supreme importance.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Cotton Mill Labour in India forms the title of a small, but important brochure from the pen of a mill-manager, which would be welcomed by all those who are interested in the mill-industry of this country as an opportune publication for the guidance of the Committee, which is appointed with Sir Hamilton Smith as its head. The writer has put this case with remarkable lucidity, and taken quite a broad and impartial view of the crucial question of the hours of mill labour in India. With his long and extensive relations with mill-industry, Mr. Panday has succeeded in threshing out the question in its varying aspects. The conclusion at which Mr. Panday arrives, after an exposition of the conditions as they obtain in India, points to a twelve hours day as the proper maximum limit. Any further reduction in this limit would, he argues, tend to smother the free growth of our local staple industry, and would terminate in a disastrous financial strain to the country. Though Mr. Panday emphatically deprecates the sweating system of a daily fifteen hours' work, he has spared no pains to put the case from the mill-owners' points of view as well. He rightly condemns the avidity in rapacious mill owners' which has brought about the present exigency. If the result of this inquiry would end in the introduction of unfavourable legislative restrictions, they shall not look forward for much solace from outside their own circle. They have ignored the friendly counsel of their well-wishers, and must abide by the consequences. But what is more inexcusable is the palpable indifference which they have treated the dreaded bogey of State interference. So far, Mr. Panday has done them a signal service by publishing a timely exposition of their views, which would stand the Committee in good stead in their work of investigation.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Notigines the presidential address of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey at the Industrial Conference the "Indu Prakash" says :—The Presidential address which the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey delivered at the second session of the Industrial Conference is an interesting survey of the economic condition of India and it deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Thackersey, one of the captains of mill industry in Western India and his keen business instinct which has never failed him in his enterprises, is traceable in almost every sentence of his address. Business men perhaps do not take that broad and statesmanlike survey of men and measures, and their judgment is not always unerring on matters which are not of the moment. We can detect such faults in the address and some glaring faults they are. He never erred more egregiously than in his exposition of the fallacious theory about the employment of foreign capital in railway enterprises. He is evidently satisfied with the economic advantages to the country by a rapid extension of the railways and instanced how advantageous it has proved to be. We will not further follow Mr. Thackersey's address. There are sensible remarks relating to the sugar industry, the labour question and free education to the children. We have only to congratulate Mr. Thackersey on his performance.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—The address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodardas, as president of the Second Industrial Conference, gives abundant proofs that it emanates from a gentlemen who is in touch with trade and commerce and their intricate mechanism. In fact there is present in it just that element which was absent from the otherwise instructive address delivered by Mr. Datt last year. Mr. Vithaldas speaks from his personal experience as a practical student of economics and practical man of business, and in our opinion what is wanted at this moment to direct Swadeshi enthusiasm into fruitful channels is the advice and co-operation of men like the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas. We would advise every genuine Swadeshist who wants to do something more useful than talking on Swadeshism *and nauseam* to study his address as well as the one delivered by H. H. the Gaekwar with care and also the proceeding of the Industrial Conference.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses :—The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey disagrees with many of his countrymen who would boycott foreign capital. On a former occasion when Mr. Vithaldas asked for a railway to facilitate the transport of cotton from Sind to Bombay, we pointed out that he could not be counted among the more pronounced critics of the railway policy of the Government of India. His able address at Calcutta in the main supports the extension of railways with foreign capital as the necessary capital is not forthcoming in India. On this question we would prefer the guidance of a hard-headed business man who is at the same time a genuine patriot, like Mr. Thackersey, to mere sentimentalists. The largest amount of foreign capital, so far as available figures enable one to judge, is absorbed by the railways. Mr. Thackersey, however, would appear to make a distinction between the different purposes for which foreign capital is needed. He would, for example, prefer that our minerals should lie buried in the bosom of the earth, instead of foreign capitalists working them and carrying away the profits. We expect that Messrs. Tata & Sons would join issue with him here. They are not likely to argue that the iron ores of the Central Provinces should for the present remain untouched, because native capital is not venturesome enough to work the mines.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

The *Parsi* writes regarding the New Year's Honours :—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's C. I. E. is no more than a proper sign that his services to the public and his independent spirit are witnessed by those who "sit on their thrones in a purple sublimity." The knighthood conferred on Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy will be welcomed by all as a fitting recognition of the worth of the Khoja patriarch. Sir Adamji's charities have been immense and catholic. His munificence in Kathiawar during the famine averted disaster by the exercise of liberality on a scale which even Government hesitated to adopt. But even these works are not his most permanent claims to consideration. His services to Indian industry have been such as Government is only too glad to recognise ; for whatever sinister designs the professed Swadeshi leaders imagine Government has on Indian Industries, there is no man whom Government values more than the true Swadeshi—the genuine article—of which Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy is a fine type.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—The New Year's List of Honours shows but little improvement on its predecessors. Barring a handful of worthy recipients, the *Gazette* bristles with names of individuals in whom the public looks in vain for merits which are supposed to have ingratiated them in the good graces of the Government. The claims of the non-official class are not adequately recognized, whereas the official element is offered a substantial slice out of the loaves and fishes of decorative honours. The process of selection seems altogether singular to the lay mind, but where it fails to reconcile with the public standard, the value which would otherwise be attached, is generally denied to the official distribution of Honours.

The *Praja Bandhu* observes :—The latest New Year's Honours list can be said to be by no means satisfactory. In the very nature of things officials preponderate in it in no small measure but there are certain recognitions which are admirably conceived. The elevation of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy is a tardy acknowledgment of quiet unostentatious and discriminate charities extending over a long life time and amounting to several lacs of rupees. The only question that should arise in this connection is not one as to the fitness of the gentlemen honoured, but one as to this long delay in such a recognition.

The *Indian Spectator* has it :—The distribution of the New Year's honours, gazetted this week, is free from those mysteries and surprises which sometimes occur in similar dispensations. In Bombay Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's name is synonymous with public-spirited munificence. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's contributions to the discussion of educational and other public questions affecting the welfare of the citizens of Bombay were too conspicuous to go unrecognised in Lord Lamington's time. If the Muhammadan community was not able to contribute a Judge to the High Court, it has no little reason to be proud of the honours which have fallen to its share in the beginning of the new year.

The *Gujerat Mitra* states :—In the list of New Year's Honours Bombay seems to have had a fairer share of them, and particularly so in regard to the non-official element. In other respects this year's List differs in no way from any of its predecessors. The Knighthood conferred upon Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, the great Borah Philanthropist, deserves the first place. It is a surprise to see that Mr. Adamji who had earned his Knighthood long long ago should have had the honour conferred on him so late. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy fully deserves the great distinction conferred on him by H. M. the King, and to tell the bare truth none has deserved it better. It may aptly be said of him, as may be said of no other, that he did not seek the honour, but the honour has sought him out. Sir Adamji has given more than most of other people similarly situated in life in the cause of charity. For a long series of years he has pursued the even tenor of his benefactions without stint. The Mahomedan community of which he has been long acknowledged to be the greatest benefactor will be specially rejoiced in the great distinction conferred upon him. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola on whom a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire has been bestowed is one of the most prominent and public spirited citizens of Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, January 10.

1. There will be a Parade at the Riding School to-morrow Friday the 11th Instant at 7-30 a m, and, all members residing in Bombay are particularly asked to attend.
Dress—Drill order Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

2. The Range at Santa-Cruz will be reserved for class firing on Saturday afternoon next the 12th instant from 3 p m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 10.

11th DRILL.

No 2 Co—Thursday (to-day the 10th instant.
10" B M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p m.
Dress—Plain clothes

11th CORPS PARADE SATURDAY.

No 1 and 2 Companies—1" Aimin ; Rifle Practice at Middle Ground Fort on saturday the 12th instant.
Parade at 4 p m and for members who cannot attend at 4 p m there will be a second party para 1at 4-45 p m at the B V A Club.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
It is requested that as many members as possible including Reservists, will attend this parade.

11th DRILL BOOK.

The new Drill Book for the C" B L C can be obtained at Company Head-Quarters price eight annas.

1st B V A RIFLE MEETING.

It is notified for information that the annual Rifle Meeting will take place at Santa Cruz Commencing Sunday the 13th, Inst. Programmes will be issued during the week.
Trains leave at Churchgate at 6-5 a. m and 6-45 a. m. and Grant Road 6-15 a. m. and 6-55 a. m.

22 STRENGTH

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps with effect from 15 12-06
No 26 Sapper G A Booker E E Co.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON Capt,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, January 10.

401 Detail—To-day Thursday the 10th Instant.
The Battalion will parade at Sir Richard Temples Statue at 6-15 p m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Friday the 11th Instant.
Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.

4-2 Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 2nd to 9th February 1907.

403—"F" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statu at 8-30 p m on Friday the 11th Instant, for a Ride out to Bandra.
Dress—Uniform, Forage Caps.
Members are requested to invite their friends.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. B. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Friday 18th Jan. is published for information :—

283 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

2nd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 3 and 5 Match, and Practice 2 and 800 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
3rd Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz D Coy, 1 Match, and Practice 600 and 800 yards, Supdt Officer Capt A C Owen or Lt C A Cooke.
4th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
5th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, D Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
7th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, 2 and 4 Match, Practice 200, 500, 600 and 800 yards.
8th Jan 1907—3rd Local, santa Cruz, A Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
9th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Lt Cooke.
10th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 1 and 3 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Durnford.
11th Jan 1907—3rd Local, santa Cruz, A and H Coys, and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Lt Clayton.
12th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coys, 3 and 5 Match, Practice and Competition, Major Tickell.
14th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy 3 and 5 Match, Practice also 200 and 500 yards.
15th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1 Match, Practice also 400 and 800 yards.
16th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, 1, 3 and 5 Match, Competition.
17th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, IV Match, Challenge Cup, 500, 600 and 800 yards, Adjutant.
18th Jan 1907—3rd Local, Santa Cruz, C Coy, II Match, B G J P Cup 200, 500 and 800 yards, Adjutant.

NOTE—Class Firing will be carried out as much as possible during the afternoon.

H. E. P NASH, Capta
Adjt. 1st B. B & C I. Ry. Vols

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Cluthla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	24
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	4	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	15
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total.....	9	10	97
Total plague deaths to date ..	174	193	
Same date last year.....	5	2	88

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The new Principal Agent of the Conservative party, Mr. Percival Hughes, leaves a considerable practice at the Bar for the work he has now taken up. He has had great experience both in addressing public meetings and in the organisation and managements of constituencies, and he brings to his new post remarkable tact and ability. It is one which demands some courage as well, for it is not always easy to tell the leaders what the party is really thinking rather than what they think it ought to think; and in this, as in other respects, we have every reason to believe he will show himself worthy of the confidence placed in him. Mr. Hughes began his career as Private Secretary to the late Colonel Bornaby. He might, had he so chosen, have taken a place among sculptors instead of among politicians, for one or two pieces which he has exhibited at the Academy have attracted considerable attention.

The suffragettes and their attacks upon the House of Commons are getting a little stale now, but we congratulate Mrs. Cobden-Saunderson on having given a fillip to the cause by her declaration that "if women were enfranchised they would be very glad to clear out the House of Lords for the Government, as Oliver Cromwell did with the Commons." With all respect to the enthusiastic lady, that is just what they would not do. That Mrs. Cobden-Saunderson should believe the contrary is one of the most striking proofs we have seen of how utterly she and her fellow suffragettes misrepresent the sex of which they are the self constituted champions.

If the House of Commons has ceased to justify its description as the best club in London, it can at least claim to be the cheapest and the shilling dinner, which is so popular a feature has helped to increase the total of meals taken by hon. members. In the last Parliamentary year, 26,500 dinners, were served, but during the Session now drawing to a close the number provided up to the end of November is given as close upon 48,000. Although it was pretended that tea on the terrace would be scouted as a weakness by this Democratic House of Commons, the figures belie any such idea. Over 75,000 teas have been served against 48,000 last year.

We very much regret to see the announcement of the death of Mr. M'Connell, K. C., the Chairman of the London County Sessions. To the ordinary man the title probably conveys very little, but it really implies that the holder acts not as an ordinary J. P., but as a criminal judge in that immense variety of cases which are "triable at Quarter Session." Mr. M'Connell had won the esteem and respect of all those who practised before him, and it will not be easy to fill his place. He was a sound lawyer and a most careful and merciful judge, before whom the innocent prisoner went with a light heart.

Even amid the comparatively salubrious surroundings of Canterbury the effect of coal smoke on the fabric of the Cathedral is proving most disastrous. It appears that when a careful report was made upon the Cathedral thirty years ago it was stated that the Great Angel Tower was in so good a condition that it would need no repair for very many years. In the interval, as Mr W.D. Caroe points out in a letter to the "Times," the increase of coal smoke in Canterbury has brought the famous Bell Harry Tower, as the Angel steeple is locally known, to an advanced and dangerous condition of decay and delapidation. Already £9,000 has been spent in necessary repairs, and a recent examination of its east side has [he says] revealed a deplorable condition.

Just now there are quite a number of British bachelor Princes, any one of whom may be regarded as an important *parti*. Of course the most interesting of these is Prince Arthur of Connaught : not only is he the only one of King Edward's few unmarried nephews who lives in England, but through his mother he is closely connected with the Imperial German House. Prince Arthur, who, in a sense, may be said to have been named after the great Duke of Wellington, is, of course a soldier, and, like his father, a very enthusiastic and keen soldier. He will celebrate his twenty-fourth birthday two days after his parents' departure for the East, but he has retained quite a boyish look of youth, and has charming, rather old-fashioned social manners when in the company of ladies. The King is extremely fond of him, and loses no opportunity of showing his affection ; already the young Prince has been entrusted with important missions, both near home and, it will be remembered, as far as Japan : so the question of his making a suitable marriage is of general as well as of private importance.

Prince Francis of Teck, as the only unmarried brother of the future Queen of England, may be said to take high rank among Royal bachelors, but up to now he seems to be quite content with his single lot, and there are certainly few more popular officers than this handsome Highness. He has been described as a typical cavalry officer, and he has had very varied military experiences, and has seen a good deal of active service. He has many friends in Ireland, where at one time he had a hunting-box near Clonsilla ; but even in that home of beauty he was never reported to have fallen in love with any of the lovely young Irishwomen who found him so delightful a partner at Viceregal festivities.

Prince Francis comes between his two brothers, and he was best man to Prince Alexander when the latter married Princess Alice of Albany. Of late it has been rumoured that Prince Francis of Teck has become the adopted heir of that popular Anglo-American couple M. and Mme. von Andre. Be that as it may, the young Prince is often with them and is the life and soul of the brilliant parties for which Mme von Andre is famed. Perhaps one link between the Prince and his generous hosts is a common love of music. The von Andres have been consistent patrons of the Opera, and they have also given some memorable concerts in their splendid London house.

Perhaps Queen Ena's group of handsome brothers can scarcely take rank as yet among Royal bachelors, for the youngest of the three, Prince Maurice was only confirmed at Wellington College the other day; still, Prince Alexander Albert will be of age in less than a year from now, and he looks older than his years. These Princes will in all probability find wives in the Spanish Court world, where there are many Royal maidens whose very names are unknown in this country, and many of whom are descended from the once mightiest of Continental Royal families, the French and Spanish Bourbons. *A propos* of bachelor Battenberg Princes, it may be recalled that Prince Louis, who is the head of the clan, and a very popular officer in the British Navy, has also two young sons, who will in due course play an important part among twentieth century Royal bachelors.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Teck has been granted the substantive rank of Major in his regiment, the 1st Life Guards, where there has been a general move up consequent upon the retirement from the command of Colonel T. C. P. Calley, C. B, and the promotion of Lord Bingham to lead the premier cavalry regiment. The Duke of Teck earned his brevet rank of major very quickly for his services in South Africa during the early stages of the war, where he got through a lot of hard work well and uncomplainingly. In this connection an amusing little incident happened in a hastily improvised mess at Wynburg. One of those present was cursing his luck at being kept on the lines of communications instead of getting a post on one of the Staffs. He declared that unless a man had no end of social influence in the Army there was no chance of ever showing what he was made of, and a lot more to the same effect. Presently there entered a lust-begrimed and generally untidy officer, who sank tiredly into a chair and listened quietly to all the grumbler had to say. When he had finished the new-comer joined in and said : I quite agree. I often think it I had only come of a fairly good family I might have got a better job than the one they have pushed me on to." "What is that ?" asked the previous speaker. "Handling a lot of the worst-tempered mules that ever drove a man to profanity and strong drink," was the reply. "That sounds rotten. Who are you, anyhow? "Me! Oh, merely the Duke of Teck," was the quiet response, while those around hugely enjoyed the joke.

King Oscar of Sweden, whose health has lately given rise to so much uneasiness, is one of the most remarkable of European monarchs. Besides being a voluminous writer, he is a first-rate musician, an expert linguist, a good speaker, and an all-round sportsman. In his younger days His Majesty was possessed of a fine tenor voice, and, had necessity demanded, he could easily have made a substantial income as a vocalist. He is also devoted to the sea, having been himself reared a sailor, and was frequently a visitor to Cowes when King Edward, as Prince of Wales, was Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. King Oscar is an honorary British Admiral, and takes great interest in all matters connected with our Navy. The King has been in indifferent health for some years now, and the recent rupture between Norway and Sweden did not tend to improve matters with him. His Majesty is a descendant of Bernadotte, the celebrated French soldier, who rose from the ranks to become the occupier of a throne, and it is probably because of his plebeian descent that he is so democratic of ideas and simple in his habits.

But although he is of democratic tendencies, King Oscar is by no means a Republican, as the following story will show. Some time ago, at a certain hotel at Wiesbaden a group of young men were heatedly discussing the question as to which is the best form of government. One of the company, an American, was eloquent in his praises of a democracy, and challenged those present to dispute his argument. At length, happening to glance round the room, he beheld a whitehaired old gentleman smiling quietly to himself at a neighbouring table. This was too much for the Yankee, who turned to him and said : "I do not seem to convince you, sir. I suppose you must be a monarchist. Will you not give us your reasons, if such be the case!" "Certainly," replied the old gentleman, quietly, "I am a monarchist, and I have several very good reasons : the principal being that I am King Oscar of Sweden and Norway." Needless to add, the American had nothing more to say.

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,

which are represented as "Just as Good.;

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

JOHN MOIR & SON, PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,

Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *immediate Delivery.*

MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED.

You can now take up a treatment of Electricity feeling positively certain that the results for which you are being treated will be attained. Still there exists a certain amount of scepticism with reference to the value of Electricity in the treatment of disease. This scepticism is undoubtedly due to the improper application of Electricity to patients who have debited Electricity with the failure without considering that the treatment may have been applied in total ignorance of established rules. But the time has arrived and Electricity has now become a recognized branch of study in nearly every country. Splendid results have been attained by every practitioner using it. Practical experience has proved that such ailments as Uric Acid Troubles, Digestive Kidney and Liver Troubles, Functional Disorders, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, and many other forms of disease, can be cured by using the proper application of an Electric current. I have discovered a form of application which is wonderful in its effect, and perfected an appliance which generates a mild continuous current of Electricity that can be regulated by the patient at will. It is known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

Years of study are shown in this grand appliance. You will wear it with comfort at night, and the ELECTRICITY infused into your body, cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weaknesses.

The following is from one of the many :—

Prome, Lower Burma, 8th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—You high grade Battery received and accepted on the 1st inst. Thank you very much for the same. I have been using it for the past seven days and find it doing me good already. The attachment wire to be used for the ankle is too short for me as I am six feet tall. I have, however, made one myself and find it answers very well. I have every confidence in the Battery and I am certain it will do me all the good in the world. I have spoken to several friends about it and have also shown it to them, so you may hear from them soon. Thanking you again for it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

Further information, most useful, is contained in a treatise on Electricity which I have published, a copy of which I shall be pleased to send Free and Post Paid to those who will write or send a Post Card to

C. G. COOK, 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE FOR A WEEK ONLY.

36 HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES

Eadie Frame, Brampton's Fittings, Dunlop Tyres.—WITH TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE

Original Price Rs. 175—Sale Price Rs. 100 only.

24 (Twenty-four) Cycles at half the Original Price.

A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 *H. P. (Slightly used) Rs.* 350 *only.*

EDWARD CYCLE WORKS,

Near Pork Market—Opposit Catholic Church.—MARINE LINES, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

No Contamination Possible

A . . Nutritive Tonic

MALTED MILK is more nourishing than cod-liver oil, and equally beneficial, not only to sufferers from phthisis, but to the Sick and Convalescents generally. It is the only prepared food for Infants and Children. It can be given where necessary from the moment of birth, and it is excellent for Nursing Mothers.

* * *

It is in Powder Form and can be prepared in a few moments by simply stirring in water.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon, and HORLICK'S FOOD COMPANY, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1820. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS OF

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro Plate and Cutlery.

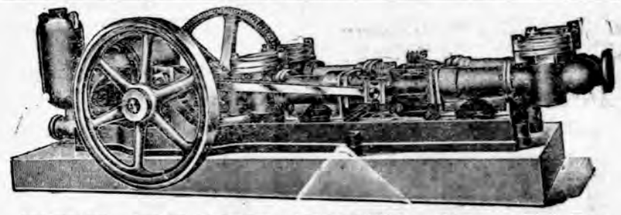
JAMES WISBEY & Co.,

77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 & 129, HOUNDSDITCH,
8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.

TRIAL ORDERS OR FIRST INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.



THE HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,

CROWN BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address : "PUMPERLING, LONDON." Codes : BEDFORD McNEIL'S and ABC (5th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

PRICE - - 250 Rs.

Some Users : H.M. GOVERNMENT 800 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 500 Machines, &c., &c.

Agents : Continental Commercial Depot, 53 Esplanade, Fort,

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

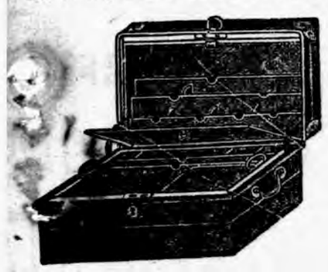
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Ailays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

No. G. I. QUEEN'S DESPATCH BOX.



GOOLAM HUSSAIN ISMAILJI & BROS.

Despatch and other Patent Boxes Manufacturers,

BOMBAY, 7-19, HORNBY ROAD.

CAMP KARACHI.

FITTED WITH HOBB'S BEST 4 LEVER BRASS LOCK.

Size: 19 by 13 by 8½, Rs. 27, with Leather Case 38
„ 17½ „ 12 „ 7 „ 22, „ „ 32
„ 16 „ 11 „ 6½ „ 19, „ „ 28
„ 14 „ 10 „ 6 „ 17-8, „ „ 25-8

INVALID PORT

BOTTLED BY

W & A GILBEY

PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

BOOTE'S TILES

Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Artillery Gate Chambers, Holborn, W.C. MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HALL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,

ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.

"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS & INVALIDS.

A Purely Vegetable Extract

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.

Of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., ENG.

AGENTS:—Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ewart Ryrie & Co., Kurrachee.

Try PEEK-FREAN'S

"TREASURE"

Rich Shortbread Rings

Fruit Jelly Centres.

Assorted Apricot, Cherry and Greengage Flavors.

PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather goods.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory:

LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGE
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses claims by no means a good and efficient medicine to be called pleasant. I have discovered, and JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in effects, more palatable, and decidedly less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

The British Medical Journal says:

"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S Food

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. View of Movement.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ¼ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs. 95
„ „ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 260
„ ¼ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 270
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 95
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	...	...	Rs. 95
„ Gold	...	...	...	„ 350
„ ¼ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 110
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 380
„ Hunting, Silver	...	...	...	„ 105
„ „ Gold	...	...	...	„ 375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watchmakers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,

The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

—EDWARDS'— BRILLIANTINE

Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

1/- & 2/6 per bottle, post paid.

—EDWARDS'— "CREMEX"

Shampoo Powder.

A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

JOSEPH EVANS SON.

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Ironmongers can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE

"LINSEED COMPOUND"

TRADE MARK OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, ANISEED ETC. OF 30 YEARS' PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 125, Mahows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 27, Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co.; Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. TREACHER, KEMP & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

The Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

HOUSE RENT IN CALCUTTA.

Scheme Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 8.

The Secretary of State has just sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India for extended grant of house rent allowances to Government officers stationed in Calcutta and also for provision of official residences, or quarters to a limited number of officers due to the continuous rise in Calcutta of house rents within recent years and consequent difficulty experienced by married officers in obtaining suitable accomodation.

The proposals have been under the consideration of Government for some time past and a Committee under the presidency of Mr. C G Allen I. C. S., was convened to consider the question in 1904. This Committee's report is the basis of the scheme now approved subject to various limitations and considerations which cannot here be detailed. This scheme embraces all gazetted Officers on pay, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500 who reside in Calcutta with their wife or family provided they are not declared ineligible on special grounds, *e. g.*, through being already in receipt of compensation allowance or a rate of salary specially fixed with reference to their residence in Calcutta. The scale of allowances varies according to the time of the year and the pay drawn. Thus an officer on pay ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 will draw allowance of Rs. 90 a month from April to October and Rs. 175 a month between November and March. For Officers on Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,00 corresponding rates are Rs. 60 and Rs. 175; officers drawing over Rs. 2,000 but not more than Rs. 25,000 will receive Rs. 150 a month in the cold weather, but will not be entitled to allowances during the hot weather. These allowances have been sanctioned with effect from the 1st November last, but it will probably be some time before a complete list of officers eligible for concessions is issued. Perhaps the most important feature of the scheme is the house building programme. This will be cautiously undertaken and will in any case be confined to officers resident in Calcutta throughout the year.

Government recognises that only final and effective remedy for increasing pressure of house rents is the provision of more house and if expense is not prohibitive and arrangements can be devised which are acceptable to officers themselves, it may be expected that provision of quarters will to a considerable extent supersede the grant of house rent allowances. Officers who are provided with quarters will be required to pay rent according to the P. W. D. Scale.

In case of Civil Officers and at rates prescribed by the Military regulations; in case of soldiers any officers coming under the new Scheme will of course forfeit any house rent allowance he now draws under special orders relating to the appointment held by him. But the present incumbents for some years at any rate will be allowed to continue to draw these allowances in preference to coming under the present scheme. If it should be to their interest to do so, as the scheme confers no benefits on unmarried officers and in case of married officers allowances granted are dependent upon periods during which officers' family is actually in Calcutta. Instances will no doubt arise in which this protection is required.

MR. BEAUCHAMP'S FARE-WELL PARTY.

Entertained by a Native Editor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 9.

Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, C. I. E., Editor *Madras Mail*, was entertained yesterday on the eve of his departure from India at an Evening Party given by the Editor and Proprietor of the *Hindu* Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar. A large number of Indian gentlemen were present.

To the host's speech wishing him health and happiness Mr. Beauchamp replied in the course of a short speech that he had endeavoured to make the feature of the paper of which he had been Editor the articles and instructive sketches about Indian manners and customs the object of which has always been that his fellow countrymen should know more about Indians. Without understanding these you cannot have sympathy. More the understanding the more the sympathy."

HINDU ETIQUETTE.

THE courteousness of the Oriental has been proverbial for centuries, observes a Hindu writer in *Madras Mail*. It is this feature of his character that first attracts the attention of the European visitor to the East. The exquisite politeness of the Japanese appeals more readily to foreigners than any other characteristic of that wonderful nation, and has induced many of them to accord the "Land of the Chrysanthemum" a place in their affections which is only second to that occupied by the land of their birth. That the European's estimate of Hindu manners is not equally high, is to be explained principally on the ground that he conceives a reasonable prejudice against the ways of Indians society because of the position that women occupy in it. The regard, that is shown to the fair sex in other civilised countries, gives place in India to the respect which everyone shows to his elders. Seniority in age is here a stronger title to esteem than it is anywhere else in the world. This respect finds physical expression in the "namaskaram," the Hindu method of doing obeisance, of which there are several varieties. The first known as "sashtangam" is prostration at full length, in which eight portions of the body have to touch the ground, and which is prescribed specially for divine worship. Then there is the variety into which Brahmin youths are initiated at their "upanayana," or investiture with the sacred thread. The person who desires to express his respect for another stands before him with bowed head, and fingers covering the ears, mutters a formula giving particulars of himself, such as his name and gotra, then, bending down, reverently touches his feet, and is, in return, favoured with the benediction:—"May you be long-lived." The least elaborate form of obeisance and, therefore, the one most in vogue, consists in clasping the hands together in front of the chest at an inclination of about sixty degrees to it. The usual form of courtesy observed by South Indian women is to go down on the knees and the palms and to press the forehead to the ground, the appropriate benediction in their case being Dirgasumangali bhava, which may be rendered:—"May thou long continue a wife." The importance that is attached to the "namaskaram," in Hindu society may be gauged by the fact that, on the first day of a fairly well-attended Brahmin wedding, the newly married couple have to prostrate themselves a hundred times—a performance that does not improve the temper of the English-educated bridegroom.

Almost from his cradle the Hindu child is trained in respectful forms of address. Several Indian vernaculars, in addition to the ordinary plural pronouns, have in their vocabulary plurals in the second and third person implying an intensity of respect in the use of which the well behaved Hindu is expected to be scrupulously careful. Hindu letterwriters never omit to convey their benedictions or obeisances, as the the case may be at the very commencement of the communication. Marriage invitations request the guests to arrive four days before the celebration and inform them that their presence is solicited for the triple purpose of conduting it to a successful termination honouring the host and blessing the young couple. This form of invitation is slowly going out of fashion, partly, I suspect because of the strain that is put on the hosts hospitality by the too literal interpretation which poor relations place on that portion of it which relates to the day of arrival. When one Hindu wishes to take leave of another whom he has called on, or met casually, he words he uses are:—"May I come and not:—"I shall go." Finally, to conclude this portion of the subject who that has any knowledge of the way of the Indian applicant for patronage, official or otherwise is not familiar with that expression of gratitude for the favour to be:—"For which act of condescension I shall as in duty bound ever pray."

It is certainly a pity that the civility which characterises the Hindu's relations with masculine humanity should be conspicuously absent from his intercourse with the women who have married into his house, not excluding the wife of his bosom. As "Kamala" says in one of her entertaining "Letters to her Husband":—"Some of our customs seem to me indeed silly and stupid. How very idiotic that a husband should feel abashed to call his wife, or the wife her husband, by name! And what extraordinary force a long-formed habit has on the human mind in either sex! For amongst your own kind even amongst the educated and the reformed and the reforming, I don't believe there are many who will not run into antics if they were asked to mention their wives' names let alone their addressing them at home every day. Some years ago, when I was quite a girl, I found a Judge at his wit's end when he wanted to call his wife and there was nobody near by. He was obliged to call her himself, which he did in a pretty manner by shouting "Adee"—"what dee!"—"what?—where dee!" But there was no reponse and when from sheer pity I went within his vision he commissioned me to call "It" by which, of course I understood that he meant his lady. Now surely isn't that a very endearing style of address and a very elevating pronouncial reference? These lines may be safely taken to represent the literal truth, and no allowance need be made for the palyful exaggeration of the piquant letter-writer. If a young Hindu husband has ocasion to write to his father or his brothers, for instance, about his wife, he will refer to her by the relationship she bears to them, or call her she or it without even the saving grace of a capital letter, or, as a last resort leave a most expressive blank where her name ought to be. On her part, the Hindu wife pays equal respect to the conventional proprieties. She does not return articulate verbal answers to any questions that may be addressed to her by her husband or his male relations, but merely ejaculates a single or a double "tsa", and puts into practice a code of shrugs and nods which not infrequently puzzles even the experienced.

I shall conclude at with a pargraph of miscellanious. Elsewhere I have written at length concerning the etiquette centering round the presentation of the betel-leaf plate, and on the present occasion, I shall content myself with remarking that the offering of "pan supari" to guests, and others who have called for a few minutes' gossip, is as universal a custom among Hindu women as the offering of "the honourable tea" is among the almond-eyed mistresses of Japanese households, Next, there is the etiquette relating to the giving of presents, the commonest presents among the Hindus being cloths and small amounts in cash. The Hindu male ceases to receive presents when he outgrows childhood, except during festivities in which he plays a leading part; but Hindu women, who are not widows have presents bestowed on them on every conceivable occasion. These presents have given birth to a body of laws which is, by no means, the least voluminous nor the least complicated portion of Hindu law. I must not omit to mention the etiquette of personal invitations to marriages and similar events. The invitation party consists of one representative at least of each, sex. The gentlemen invited take a pinch, of *akshata*, or coloured rice, from the tup carried by the male member of the deputation and the lady-guests-to-be have their foreheads adorned with a saffron mark by the representative of the hostess. It is part of the unwritten law in certain localities that an invitation to dinner should be renewed an hour or so before the guests are expected to sit down to it. That a Hindu house in mourning is among the most gloomy and depressing sights, in the world is due to the revolting method that is dopted of expressing sympathy with the female members of the family especially with the widow of the deceased. The bereaved person is the object of the sickening attentions of every woman who has any degree of relationship to her, not to mention the local gossips who all of a sudden develop a sympathetic interest in her. The house over which the shadow of death lingers is rent by the lamentations of these condolence-mongers which, far from being gushings from the heart, are ready-made quasi-musical pieces. Hindu women who are anxious to do the right thing at the right time have a *repertoire* of half-a-dosen of these funeral compositions, from, which a suitable choice is made as occasion requires.

It is a relief to turn from these dismal details to pleasanter things. In places where the Sudra still continues unsophisticated and unquestionably extends the full measure of traditional respect to those whom he has been taught to regard as the spiritual lords of creation, he will not pass along, the Brahmin street, without baring his chest and his feet, Finally, a Hindu whose feet have accidentally come in contact with any portion of another's body will immediately stoop down and, touching the latter's lower limbs with his finger-tips, press them to his eye-lids—a more deliberate and picturesque manner of expressing regret than the casual:—"Oh, I beg your pardon," or the familiar:—"I'm sorry."

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 10.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgement.

577-06 Mirza and M—Banoo Begam widow vs Mir Aun Alivalad Mir Abdul Ali and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

For Evidence and Argument

65-91—Wadia G and Co Khan Bahadur bin Akbar Ally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ally and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Long Causes.

775-05—Mulji and K—Rai Jamnabai widow vs Gulabchand Manalal—Ardeser H D and Co

528-06—Ardeser H D and Co Mir Aun Ally Valad Mir Abdool Ally and another vs Mir Hassanally Valad Mir Abdool Ally and others—Mirza and M

Short Cause.

672-06—Chitnis and M—Abdool Hamid Rahimbux and another vs Fatemahomed Gulam Sarwar—Mulji and K

For hearing exceptions on acting Commissioners Report

67-86—Payne and Co—Khudiza Begam Alias Doolun Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur Framji and S

Long Causes.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mario bibi vs Ebrahim Abdoolla and others—Madhavji and K

376-06—Thakurdas and Co Abdul Kadar Alias Bola Mirjbi Cassam Ooranker and another vs Mariambai widow and others—Payne and Co

611-05—Mirza and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs N C Macleod—Nwulla and P

160-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hunsraj vs Keservahu widow—Edgelow and W

581-04—Madhavji and K—Velbai vs Cullianji Syngjibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukhrai and others vs Chandrabhow Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co

866-05—Maganlal J and G Krishnaji Mulojee vs Haji Ismail Hassam and others—Payne and Co

190-05—Payne and Co—N B Macleod vs vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta and others—Thakurdas and Co

307-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others—vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Seervai and others—Khunderao S and L

553-36—Madhavji and K—Safia vs Sulleman Hassambhai and others—Wadia G and Co

Before The Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

687-05—Matubhoy J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhunjibhai Raghoo and another vs Meherally Meraj an another Tyabji D and Co

For hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report

95-91—Kanga and Co—Dayal Mowji Cullianji vs Neubai widow and others—Little and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for dismissal in Chamber.

755-06—Bicknell M and R—Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban vs Raja Gyamchand Deen Dayal

Summary Suit for hearing in Chamber.

795-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rustom K R Cama vs Aspandiar K Meharban

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

132-05—Khunderao S and L Pedad widow and others vs Domingo Gracias and others—Madhavji and K

For further directions and Costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

657-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Baiji vs Framji Pestonji Writer—Madhavji and K

Long Causes.

198-7632-01—Kanga and Co—Hardatrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jaychand—Payne and Co

258-9973-01—Kanga and P—Kissonlal Joharimal vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co

Testamentary Suits

12-06—Smetham B and N Narayen Kashinath vs Harischandra Pandharinath—Tyabji D and Co.

13-06—Chitnis and M Moroba Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and J—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Vahji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

183-06—Madhavji and K—Gordhandas Merwji vs Mahom Maniadian and another

271-06—Mulla and M Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Latyabhanabai—Bicknell M and R

517-09—S Little and Co—Wishwanath Wassodeoji vs Hassanali Mahomedali—Ardishir H D and Co

494-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Douse—Mehta S and L

928-05—Smetham B and N—Balkrisondas Thakurdas vs Trioumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B

941-02—Khunderao S and L—Kallidas Cullianji vs Kallidas Ramji—Captain and V

795-05—Mirza and M Shaik Hossein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zebrabibi widow—Mehta and S